INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1005.

VOL. XVII NO 4-- BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 5 1929 ONE ANNA

Matrimony was bitter-sweet, so she defied propriety in her search for a thrill!
A WILLIAM FOX MIGHTY SUPER-PICTURE

TO-NIGHT "SANDY" THIS WEEK

Sandy, the ultra-modern maid, who makes Cleopatra look like a wall-flower!
BEAUTIFUL SCENES OF SPORTING MILLIONAIRES BASKING at the Honolulu Beach—exciting SERF RIDING—
A gorgeous monumental picture of love and thrills, featuring the lovely MADGE BELLAMY
The Programme includes the latest GAUMONT GAZETTE, including interesting scenes of the African Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and of the Crowds that collect outside the Buckingham Palace.
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
*8th Jan.	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan.
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
5th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
7th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Por Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th "	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.
11th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street,
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
BUREAUCRIES Bombay.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ,, 102,500,000
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO, Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"[illegible]"

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES
No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.
For full particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Now Ready for Sale
THE
CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, Madras 1927, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, Buildings, etc., depicting the Ancient Glories of India, with numerous colour Pictures, covering a range of 400 illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India" hoisting the "National Flag" and diffusing enlightenment.

Price Rs. 3, Postage Extra.

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137, Broadway, - - - - MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—10 Clerks for Railway and other Departments. Apply with two annas Stamp to Manager SINCERO, Delhi..
A R1359.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN with long office experience desires employment for 2 hours a day. Can work in any Capacity. Please write Box No. 2217 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1370.

WANTED

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet passenger 320 cargo capacity 1000 bags. Write full particulars to M. AHMED CHOUDHURY, Chakaria (Chittagong)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31579

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS, ROOMS for office and residence "Abba Building," Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao and 3rd Floor, facing Mahomed Building, Hornby Road, Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Carnac Road.
C R1366

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 2nd floor of house No. 9-11 at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay, Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R1368.

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of water-pipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.
1348

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. E. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whiteaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted with out interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.
L 31431

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of wastes produced at the Khatau Makanji Mills for the year ending 31st December, 1929, and the same will be received at the Mill by the undersigned upto 15th January, 1929, along with a deposit of Rs. 300/- with each tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the highest tender.

H. L. DAULATJADA,
General Manager.
Byculla, Haines Road,
27th December, 1928.
31578

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 21-A (1), 22, 23 and 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Act IX of 1928. I hereby fix the following dates for the General Elections of Councillors to take place in the year 1929:—

(1) TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1929.	For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the wards.
(2) TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1929.	For the Election of Councillors by the Electoral College of registered trade unions in the City.
(3) WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1929.	For the Elections by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Bombay Millowners' Association.
(4) WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1929.	For the Election by Fellows.

Printed forms of nomination papers for the elections (1) and (2) above can be obtained free of charge by persons appearing on the respective Electoral Rolls on application at the office of the Electoral Department at any time within seven days prior to the dates fixed for the elections and upto 4 P.M. (Bombay Time) on the day of these Elections.

The nomination papers for the said two elections duly filled in should be delivered at the same office before 5 P. M. (Bombay Time) on the respective election dates above mentioned.

The date for the election of the co-opted Councillors will be notified hereafter.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1929.
31586

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

(1) NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Trade and the Public that the above Company has adopted the names "BEST and "MRS. BEST" in connection with the electrical goods and appliances which the Company sells, for the purpose of indicating to the Trade and the Public that electrical goods and appliances bearing one or other of those names have been selected by the Company for sale and are offered for sale by the Company.

(2) Notice is also hereby given that the name of the Company's Head Office has been changed from "TRAMWAY BUILDING" to "ELECTRIC HOUSE".

The Company's postal address is now:—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited,
Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1.

(3) The BEST SHOWROOMS are located at Electric House, Corner of Colaba Causeway and Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay.

C. N. MOBERLY, M. Inst., C.E.
General Manager.
Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1.
31591

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1929, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1929-30.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1/- per copy at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders not accompanied by samples of approved quality will not be considered.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1929.
31593

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) Milk, fresh, pure and unadulterated, (b) Bread Horse, Bread ordinary, Biscuits Limji and Biscuits Dog, (c) Beef, Mutton &c. (d) Miscellaneous Bazzar Articles will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, 14th day of January, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
D. S. LAND,
Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens Office,
Byculla, Bombay.
Dated, 3rd January, 1929.
31590

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT 2ND, 3RD AND 4TH MARINE LINES STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Chhiba Karson Patel and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th September, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), and 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively, sell by Public Auction on the premises separately in three lots the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 2nd Marine Lines Street, admeasuring about 83 square yards according to the documents relating to this property but about 74 square yards as appearing from the Cadastral Survey Register, bearing Collector's Old No. 515, New No. 2521, Old Survey No. 8, New Survey No. 2|8298, Cadastral Survey No. 140 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2574, Old Street Nos. 5254, New Street No. 47 and bounded on the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Narayan, on the West by the property of Abdul Hussein Sahib and others, on the North by 2nd Marine Lines Street and on the South by the property of Ahmed Haji Mohedina.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing theceon, situate at 3rd Marine Lines Street admeasuring about 220 square yards according to the area given in the old documents, about 130 square yards according to the area given in recent documents and about 155 square yards as mentioned in the Cadastral Survey Register, bearing Collector's Old No. 727, 727, New Nos. 3285, 3327, Old Survey No. 10, 10, New Survey No. 2|8316 (this portion is Pension and Tax Tenure), Collector's Old No. 1590, New No. 7319, Old Survey No. 10, New Survey No. 1|8316 (this portion is of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure) the two portions together bear Cadastral Survey No. 207 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality Under C Ward No. 2635-2637, Old Street Nos. 26-28-30, New Street Nos. 21-23, and bounded on the East by the property of Framji Dadabhoy Bhagat, on the West by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Porebunderwalla, on the North by 3rd Marine Lines Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 4th Marine Lines Street admeasuring about 100 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 688, New No. A|3125, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 2|8390 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2678-2679, Old Street No. 33-35, New Street No. 38-40 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Framji Karanjia, on the West by the property secondly described on the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Tyaballi Karimji and on the South by 4th Marine Lines Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 4th Marine Lines Street, admeasuring about 113 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 688, New No. 3125, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 3|8390 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2678-2679, Old Street No. 33-35, New Street No. 38-40 and bounded on the East by the property firstly described, on the West partly by the property of Motibai, wife of Dr. Hiraji Edulji and partly by the property of Tyaballi Karimji, on the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Tyaballi Karimji and on the South by 4th Marine Lines Street.

The two properties together firstly and secondly described above admeasure about 193 square yards as mentioned in the Cadastral Survey Register and which bear Cadastral Survey No. 277 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF "THORNY CROFT" MOTOR LORRY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the compound of the bungalow, near the Tram Terminus and below the bridge, Tardeo, by order of Mr. Haji Abdulla and on account and at the risk of Abdul Gafur Saheballi.

1. "Thorny Croft" Motor Lorry, capacity 4 tons, No. Bom. 1328, in working order.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

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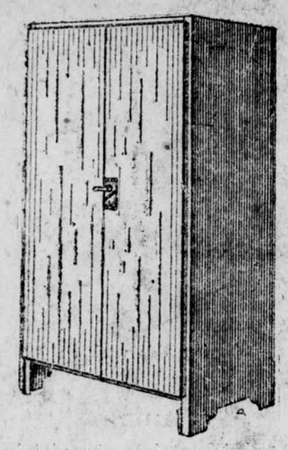

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(4—28)

PHYSIC AND TASTE

—:o:—

MEDICINES WITHOUT TEARS

Medicines are, unfortunately, rarely pleasant to take, and to make them taste better by adding flavouring extracts is no small part of the art of pharmacy, we are told by B. H. Smith, writing in "Drug Markets" (New York). In many therapeutic agents, Mr. Smith says, the taste is an important part of the preparation. A bitter principle may promote the flow of the digestive secretions, and this is largely the value of the bitter tonic. He proceeds:

"So the study of the palatability of pharmaceutical preparations is an art that has gradually developed, essentially from practicle results obtained, which may have no relation to the scientific method. F. W. Heyl writes: "This is what they had chiefly in mind when they defined pharmacy as the art of compounding medicine! One of the chiif purposes of the scientific department is to see to it that in the pharmaceutical manipulation made in increase palatability the therapeutic strength is not lost.

"Granting that the remedial proportions of the medicine remain intact, anything that can be done to ameliorate or improve an obnoxious or unpalatable flavour is a blessing to the sick and an end to be desired.

ONION SYRUP.

"When I was a small boy, our family was laid low by an epidemic of grippe, and a 'practical' nurse of the oldfashioned school, strong in good works and determination, came to the rescue. Supplementing the physician's prescriptions, they compounded for me, without the help of the pharmacist's art, an alleged onion syrup. The brew of herbs and onions was concentrated to sticky consistency. It was of vile odour, and of a flavour revolting beyond description. Being in a weakened condition, I was coerced into taking a dose now and then—for a financial consideration—and as microorganisms could not live in the same corpus, the period of convalescence was brief.

"It was some years before the sight of an onion did not produce a shudder, but the experience helped to develop a resolution to prevent the abuse, when possible, of the sense of taste.

"The elementary tastes are sweet, bitter, acid, and saline. Sweet is most keenly sensed at the tip of the tongue, bitter at the base, and salines at the sides of the tongue. Flavours are largely compounds and most of them contain volatile or aromatic bodies, so that the combined faculties of taste and smell are usually classified as taste.

SWEETENERS.

"The addition of a pleasant volatile character to a pharmaceutical which is simply bitter or saline may be of assistance. It helps spread the tasting area, and neutralizes the local intensity of the physiological effect of the medicine. Wine is valuable for the purpose. Also a trace of vinegar, if the acid is not objectionable. Otherwise a very dilute solution of acetic ether or blend of flavouring ester. Essence of limes, or orange, or even rose or violet, may sometimes be used to advantage.

"In offsetting bitterness a sweetening agent is generally helpful. Licorice is especially useful, doubtless because of the sweet character of its glucosid. Sugar and saccharin are both much used for the purpose. For quinine, yarba santa is of particular value; also sarsaparilla, and the 'bright' flavours such as tincture of cardamon, and the compound spirit of orange.

"With salines a little sweet may help but much is objectionable. Each salt must be studied by itself. Lemon is particularly useful with Epsom salts, and vanillin, essence of almond or fruity flavours are used. Of the fruits, pine apple is good, as it blends with everything.

"For astringents, sugar or glycerine and spicy flavours can be used to advantage. Cinnamon is most popular for flavouring astringents, and blends of cinnamon, clove, and pimenta are recommended.

"To mask the flavour of cod-liver oil, use blends of the essential oils. Cinnamon or wintergreen or cinnamon with other oils, such as clove, mace, cardamon, fennel, coriander have been suggested. Coriander is specially valuable as a blender with other oils. Coco and chocolate have proven very effective on disguising cod-liver oil preparations.

"Orange and lemon are recommended frequently for improving flavours, but vanilla, the most popular of food flavours, is seldom used with drugs.

"For toothpastes with a soapy base, a blend of strong flavours is required, such as menthol, peppermint, spearmint, and anise.

"In making the taste of medicinal preparations it is well to remember that certain flavours have precisely the opposite effect: as, for example, oil of celery emphasizes the fishy flavour of cod-liver oil."

LETTERS OF A POET

—:o:—

THE VISIONS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

(BY HENRY W. NEVISON.)

"Rabindranath Tagore: Letters to a Friend." Edited by C. F. Andrews. Allen and Unwin. 7s 6d.

In this small book is revealed the inmost nature of a very remarkable man—one of the few Indians who by sheer intellectual power and charm has won recognition in this country and the whole of Europe. The book is made up of letters written during the fateful years 1913 to 1922, and addressed for the most part to Mr. C. F. Andrews, his faithful disciple but in part to W. W. Pearson, another disciple, too early and suddenly cut off. Some were written from the famous school or university at Santiniketan, in Upper Bengal, but the majority during travels in Europe and America just before the war and just after. They are full of wisdom. Almost every page contains some observation or reflection that suggests thoughts enough to fill another book. But to me the main interest lies in the personality and achievement of the writer himself.

A STRANGE SCENE.

Rabindranath Tagore sprang of a Bengali family unusually endowed with mind. Philosophers and painters have come from that stock, but from the first Rabindranath was the poet. He possessed the poet's vision into the scenes of nature and common life. As a boy in the Free School Lane of Calcutta, as he watched a sunrise, he tells us, "a veil was suddenly withdrawn and everything became luminous":

"The whole scene was one perfect music—one marvellous rhythm. The houses in the street, the men moving below the little children playing, all seemed parts of one luminous whole—inexpressibly glorious. The vision went on for seven or eight days."

It is significant that upon going just afterwards to the Himalayas he lost the vision, but from that morning he has always felt that to explain it in his poems was his goal: "to express the fulness of life in its beauty, as perfection—if only the veil were withdrawn." One later day, after composing a poem, he stood at sunrise in the same unbeautiful district, and suddenly he found the world wrapt in glory, with its waves of joy and beauty bursting and breaking on all sides. "I seemed," he says, "to witness, in the wholeness of my vision, the movements of the body of all humanity, and to feel the beat of the music and the rhythm of a mystic dance."

The abiding power of this poetic vision has been proved by the numerous poems translated into English from his native Bengali by the poet himself, and now familiar in most civilised countries. The collection called "Gitanjali" is known everywhere, and it is mainly as a poet that Tagore has received public and private honour. But what place is there for a visionary poet in the turmoil of the modern world or even of India? In that question lies the cursed spite that sounds a tragic note over and over again among these intimate letters.

The poet is always longing for the leisure of loneliness and meditation. Access to the inner depth of life is possible only in solitude. Having, as he says, shirked his duties to create works that ate up all his time, he would suddenly leave the work and try to "elope with unmitigated indolence." Is not that what all of us writers try to do? But the poet fared worst, for the spirit of poetry tore him in twain. He compares himself to an inn where the poet lodger has to accommodate strange bed-fellows by his side. Or he is like an intellectual gipsy, with vagrancy in his blood, feeling the call of irresponsible vagabondage, and a passion for extravagant idleness. He was not a fighter by nature, he tells us, and that was part of his tragedy, especially in the India of the "non-co-operation" days. During his mission in New York he writes:

The call comes to me from the air to sing, but, wretched creture that I am I lecture—and by doing it I ostracise myself from this great world of songs to which I was born. Manu, the Indian lawgiver, enjoins us not to cross the sea. But I have done so; I have sailed away from my native universe.

That is the cry of all poets called upon to set straight some little part of this perturbing world. "I live in the dungeon of the Castle of Bigness," he writes again from New York, and every day he feels what a terrible nightmare it is for the human soul to hear this burden of the monster arithmetic.

AFTER AMRITSAR.

Who would suppose that this poet was the man who, in pure love for his country and all the best part of the human race, had forced himself to undertake the enormous task of organising a model university that would unite all the noblest strands in the culture of East and West? He was also the sage who, at a time when all the world was maddened by the passions of [illegible] as much maddened as any), could write: "After a certain point is reached, I find myself obliged to separate myself from working, and my soul cries out: 'The complete man must never be sacrificed to the patriotic man, or even to the merely

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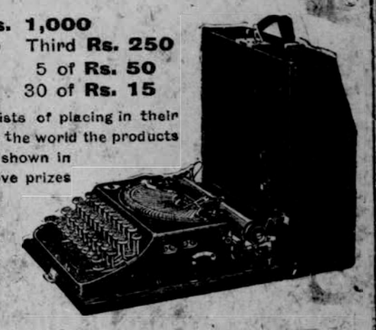

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STOCKS AND SHARES

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—:o:—

FURTHER LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay Jan. 4.

To-day being the last day of transfer business, there was marked absence of fresh business. During the early part of the session the market presented somewhat steadier appearance but in the afternoon prices declined on weak bulls liquidating holidays. At the opening of the market transfer of short interest to the next settlement imparted some strength but later on it was found difficult to transfer long interest. There is marked absence of outside business and operations are mostly confined to jobbers Partial recovery in raw cotton values helped cotton mill shares to open at a small rise of Rs. 1|4 to Rs. 2|8. Although a major portion of weak long interest is well liquidated the market instead of showing resistences, declines under bear pressure. Confidence is impaired at the moment owing disturbed labour situation and it looks as if the market will not do better in the near future. Tata Iron and Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a small business. Tata Hydros are neglected and in the absence of support prices are reaching new lower levels. There was some long liquidation in Bombay Burmahs. Cement share are quiet and easy. Transfer premiums were as under:—

Bombay Dying Rs. 6|14. Fazal Rs. 6|4. Pearl Rs. 4|- Century Rs. 2|8 Nagpur Rs. 2|12. New Great Rs. 1|4. Indore Malva Rs. 4. Swadesh Rs 2|14. Tata Steel Defds. Rs. 2|2. Ordinary As. 9|- Tata Hydros Rs. 6|4. Indian Cement Rs. 2|12. Bombay Burma Rs. 5|10.

Bharuch Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 12|4. Kasturchand opened at Rs. 16|- but declined to Rs. 15|12. Khatav shares were done at Rs. 85|- New City Mills opened at Rs. 103|12 and closed at Rs. 105|- Madras United found buyers at Rs. 450|- New Mofusil Press shares Ex. D. were done at Rs. 500|- but towards close were offered Rs. 501|4- Tapti Rails opened at Rs. 704|4 bst declined to Rs. 700|- India Bank shares were done at Rs. 100|- Imperial Bank shares opened at Rs. 1489|8 but closed at Rs. 1485|- Central Bank shares after opening at Rs. 23|10 advanced to Rs. 24|- Andra Valley opened at Rs. 595|- but declined to Rs. 592|8. Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 507|8 and declined to Rs. 503|12. Bombay Tram Pref. improved As. 4 to Rs. 67|4. Tata Hydro Defds. were steady at Rs. 111|- Punjab Ordinary Cement opened at Rs. 14|1. and closed at Rs. 14|8. Bombay Life Ince were done at Rs. 45|- Unibersal fires were done at Rs. 3|8 while New India Ince. after opening at Rs 23|10 declined to Rs. 23|6. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 12|1 and closed at Rs. 12|- Tata Steel first Pref. were done at Rs. 134|- while second Pref. changed hands at Rs. 86|4. Port Canning shares were sold at Rs. 627|8 Tata Construction opened at Rs. 59|- but declined As. 8|- Tata Oils were steady at Rs. 26|- Bombay Telephone changed hands at Rs. 57|- while Debentures were done at Rs. 58|12. Bombay Burma New issues opened at Rs. 301|9 and closed at Rs. 303|12. British Burmah Petrol shares opened at Rs. 5|2 and closed at Rs. 5|2|6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Jan. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 861, 64; 56; 58.
Century 402; 3; 397; 401.
Colaba 147; 46-14;
Crescent 137; 36.
Fazul 875; 73; 68; 71.
Indore 396.
Madhowji 55.
Nagpas 501.
New Great 235.
Pearl 497; 99; 95; 96.
Simplex 77; 78; 77.
Swadeshi 455; 53.
Burma 847; 48; 43; 45.
Hydro 1121; 20; 16; 13; 15.
Tram 153-2.
Deff. 282; 81; 80; 81-14
Ord. 78-8; 10; 8; 6:
Bundi 20-10;
Indian 353; 51; 48; 50.
Katni Ord. 248.
Alcock 346; 45.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (1000) Rs. 351/4
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 858/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 501/4.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 401/4.
Crescent (100) Rs. 136/4.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 146/14
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0/9/9.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 95
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9/8
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13|12) 771/4
Finlay (100) 0, 113/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 125/10
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 396/4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 233/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2 208/12
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75 xd. 1510
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 55
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350.
New Great Mills (250) (100) 235
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 213/12
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102/8
Pearl Mills (250) 496/4.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simplex (250) 77/8
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6000
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 xd. 453/12.
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115
Tata Mills (500) 53-12
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,925.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 345
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 848
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 853-12.
Tata Oil (100) 32.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) xd. 238/12
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 5 2
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (50) 110
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11.1
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1. xd. 23/8
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12
Tata Defd. (O) (95) xd. 28|1|14
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 78/6
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 57.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14 20/10.
Central India Mining (10- 12/4
Gwalior Cement (100) 120 250
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 248/12
Punjab Cement (10) 14/8
United Cement (100) xd. 97
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 27.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (160) 8 p.c. 136
Ahmedabad Pranlej (4500) 14 p.c 925
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102-8.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702/8
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 180.
Andhra Valley O (109) 4 p.c. xd. 592/3
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/2
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 880. 1118/12 xd. 1115
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (100) 505
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70. 900.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Following a recovery of 30 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 359 for Broach A/M. delivery. In the beginning prices improved four annas per Candy but declined on local selling to Rs. 358/8. At this level there was small rally to Rs. 359/4 on buying by Commission firms but prices again declined on easier Liverpool opening cables. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	358/10
Oomra D/J.	322
Oomra March	323/8
Bengal D/J.	277
Bengal March	284

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	358
Oomra D./J.	320/4
Oomra March	322
Bengal D.J.	276/8
Bengal March	282/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

January	249.60
April	239.00
July	236.10

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Bengal	700	6200
Fine M. G. Oomra	1600	3900

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Bengal D. J.	277
Bengal March	283
Broach A. M.	358
Oomra D. J.	321
Oomra March	323

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	290	285	277	270
Sind	292	287	279	272
Punjab	287	282	274	267
Rajputana	290	285	277	270
Oomra No. 3	332	327	321	311 —
C. P. No. 1	350	345	339	329 —
C. P. No. 2	341	336	330	320 —
Khandesh	—	—	306	296 —

READY, COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

100 Patit Mill Upland 357
100 Do Khamgaon 269
200 Hindustan mill Hinganghat 334
100 B Karshandas Gulabpura 282
100 Currimbhai mill Upland 355
200 Do Indore 298
100 G. G. Kesha Karanja 321
100 A Damodar Pandharpur 312
100 Colaba Land Mill Budhgaor 356
200 Langli & Co. Latur 300
200 Japan T & Co Arvi 316
100 Currimbhai Mill Jalandar 240
SHAKIH.— Jan. 4.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 50/13 Highest Rs. 51/4/6 Closing Rs. 50/14/6

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/12 Closing Rs. 4/12/1-1/2

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/13/6 Closing Rs. 4/13/7|

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/6 Highest Rs. 54/7/6 Closing Rs. 54/6

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Linseed May 10-8-6
Wheat Jany. 8-5-0
Wheat May 7-12-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Wheat	144,862	Qrts.
Linseed	4,944	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,080	"
Gingellyseeds	7,615	"
Poppyseed	35	"
Groundnuts	27,291	"
Castorseed	674	"
Rice	8,889	"
Myrabollams	6,124	"
Cottonseed	25,945	"
Mowraseed	300	"
Gram	2,513	"
Jowar	2,624	"
Maize	76	"
Barley	3,438	"
Bajree	2,165	"
Coal	4,820	Tons

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.) (EX GODOWN BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 610 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 140 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool Jan. 3.

"River Plate more inclined to sell both old and new wheat. Expect lower prices."

Mar. close at 8s. 11-7/8d.
May close at [illegible] 1d.
July close at [illegible]

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 3rd inst.:—

January Highest 20.03 (2-49 p.m.- lowest 19.65 (10-17 a.m.)

New York market advanced on a little short covering and absence of weight of selling. Tone of market good.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 3rd inst.:—

(1) 11-17 a.m.—New York Cables:—"Textile business past week of surprisingly good volume, expect further broadening goods demand. Wednesday's decline due tired liquidation and aggressive local selling. Trade heavy buyer. Seriously doubt further decline of any importance and advise purchases."

(2) 12-30 p.m.—Considerable long liquidation, chiefly Continental, taken by Bombay buying and trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under 3rd inst. from New York as under:—

Think that market well liquidated. Likely to go higher.

Grunning:—"Decline owing to bulls selling out. Market shows no new feature. Our opinion is that there is no good reason for decline."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Dreunan and have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 3rd January 1929:

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.—"Do not think market will go lower."

"Have a favourable opinion of the market but do not look for a considerable advance yet."

Messrs. Reiss Bros.—"Heavy long liquidation may continue, but with strengthening technical and statistical position, purchases appear preferable."

Messrs Hornby Hemelryk and Co.—"Heavy calling steadied market to day."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Though trade buying small owing Holidays good enquiry for forward Cotton. Think good time to buy.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 3.

January	20.01	plus .30
March	20.05	plus .27
May	20.06	plus .30
July	19.72	plus .27
October	19.43	plus .26
October Delivery	19.31	plus .28
December	19.39	plus .29
Middling Spot	20.25	plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 3.

January	19.39	plus .33
March	19.43	plus .35
Middling Spot	19.20	plus. .34

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 3.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

January	19.74
March	19.80
May	19.80

New York Noon Call.—

January	19.75
March	19.83
May	19.84

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

January	unquoted.
March	19.14
May	19.17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 3.

Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports.	41,000
" exports to Great Britain	34,000
" " the Continent	23,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 3.

Demand Bills 484.68

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7. quality) Spot 18-1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
U. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 3-1-29	7089000	6196000
" Yesterday do	41000	42000
Exports to date do	4850000	4026000
Stock at Ports 28-12-28	2397000	2599000
" Interior Towns do	1256000	1330000
" Liverpool 28-12-28	911000	870000
Visible Supply 28-12-28	5926000	6072000
Quantity in Sight do	11176000	10242000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

	Opening.	Closing.
January	10.10	10.12—.15
February	.....	10.14—.15
March	10.18	10.19—.16
April	.....	10.21—.16
May	10.23	10.24—.16
June	.....	10.21—.16
July	10.21	10.22—.15
August	.....	10.16—.14
September	.....	10.10—.14
October	10.03	10.04—.14
November	.....	9.99—.14
December	.....	9.99—.13
January	.....	9.98—.13
Middling Spot	.....	10.34—.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.15—.25
" Fine	7.40—.25
" Superfine	7.65—.25
Bengal, Good	6.90—.25
Bengal Fully Good	7.15—.25
Bengal, Fine	17.40—.25
Oomra Good	7.50—.25
Oomra Fully Good	7.80—.25
Oomra Fine	8.10—.25
Broach, Fully Good	8.60—.25
Broach, Fine	8.85—.25
Broach Superfine	9.10—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

January	18.34—.26
February	18.34—.26
March	18.59—.28
April	18.59—.28
May	18.73—.26
June	18.69—.26
July	18.79—.26
August	18.79—.26
September	18.79—.26
October	18.72—.23
November	18.76—.19
December	18.76—.19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.10—.25

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

January	10.02—.13
May	10.25—.14

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 3.

£.

Copper, English Best Selected	76-5/8
" Brazers	86-1/2
Yellow Metal	68-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Pig Iron, Tees	221-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 3.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	145-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	52-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	90-1/4
Conversion Loan	79-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	60-3/4
" " 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	70-5/8
Consols	56-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-7/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Jan. 3.

£.

Total Bullion	158,600,000
Public Deposits	22,300,000
Other Deposits	122,000,000
Government Securities	62,600,000
Other Securities	64,700,000
Notes and Coin	35,000,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	378,300,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. £9:2:6

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. £17:15:0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Shipment buyers Jan./Feb. £18:10:0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 3.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JOH & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Gann's Cotton Forecast For 1929.

Gann's original Cotton Forecast for 1929, bearing his own signature and seal is now ready for delivery. Mr. Gann predicts a Big Bull Campaign in 1929 similar to 1927, with a straight rise of 10 to 12 cents in America (about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per candy). Here is, then, your opportunity for piling up profits by buying at the bottom and pyramiding right up to the top, if you have a copy of Gann's Forecast. Order your copy early. We also specialise in books on cotton and speculation.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY, Hassanally Effindi Road, KARACHI.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Large Trade Demand for Money

NEW STERLING LOAN

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, Jan. 4.

MONEY.

As the year opened call funds commanded 6 1|2 per cent. with monetary conditions still firm. The trade demand has increased substantially by the large figure of Rs. 408 lakhs. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank has been affected to a certain extent by year-end conditions. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—Two to six months 5 to 5 1|4 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th December, 1928, shows a small increase of Rs. 17.85 lakhs in the Cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 11,21,64,000 as compared with Rs. 10.96 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.89, a decrease of 0.56 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all risen by Rs. 125.79 lakhs, Rs. 205.68 lakhs and by Rs. 125.12 lakhs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 341.14 lakhs to Rs. 8.79 crores, probably due in part to the recent currency expansion of Rs. 2 crores. Other deposits have increased by Rs. 48.60 lakhs to Rs. 69.57 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

Further price falls and weakness have been evident in the market for gilt-edged securities. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 72-6 to Rs. 72-4-6 and 1945-55 Loan remained quiet at Rs. 103-12. 5 per cent. Loans 1935 and 1933 are quoted at Rs. 100-6 and Rs 100-14. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931, weakened to Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102-2 and 1932 to Rs. 103-2. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is also down by two annas to Rs. 108-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 84-4 and 1934-37 at Rs. 92-2. 4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds were on offer at Rs. 96-8 and 1955-60 Loan at Rs. 94.

STERLING LOAN.

The Deputy Controller of Currency has issued a communique detailing the terms under which the Secretary of State for India invites subscriptions to a sterling loan of £10,000,000. This loan will be issued at £91 per cent. and bear interest at the rate of 4 1|2 per cent. per annum, taxable. It will be repaid at par in June, 1968, unless redemption is made between June 1st, 1958, and that time. The subscription list will be closed on or before Saturday, 5th January, 1929. For the convenience of Indian subscribers, the Imperial Bank of India will receive tenders at its principal branches. It is stated that the proceeds will be used to provide funds for sterling capital expenditure on railways in India, for the purchase of the Burma Railway Company limited and to repay £6 million of India Bills maturing on the 28th February, 1929.

The issuance of this loan has had no adverse effect upon any of the local markets nor aroused any unfavourable comment. Since obligations in connection with capital and other expenditures have to be met in London, this would seem to be a normal operation. Considering the present state of the money market in London, as contrasted with that of the last year, when a similar loan was floated, the terms obtained by Government are reckoned as favourable. Since the current yields of rupee securities are competitive, it is scarcely likely that applications from India will be of any magnitude. Furthermore, money is now dearer in India than in London.

For the first time a meeting of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy. His speech was regarded with interest and favour by the business community and the remarks he made were largely a reiteration of announcements made on previous occasions in Calcutta.

The currency return of the 22nd December, 1928, shows an increase of Rs. 131.72 lakhs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 186.97 crores. Silver coins show a further large reduction of Rs. 221.53 lakhs to Rs. 96.08 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has increased by Rs. 53.25 lakhs to Rs. 4.61 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 31-10 crores. Securities in England show an increase of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 6.84 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 70.56 as against 71.89 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Due to the steady conditions of money for year-end requirements, tenders to Government last week were so large that only 22 per cent. were allotted. However, this week they were lighter and in consequence were allotted in full.

Sterling exchange held steady and the previous rates were unchanged, namely, 1s. 6 1|32d. for sellers and 1s. 6 3|32d. for buyers. There have been sales by exporters with a light enquiry for all remittances. Rates in the forward market are quieter, the following being the closing rates:—January 1s. 6 1|32d., February 1s. 6d., March 1s. 5 31|32d., April 1s. 5 15|16d., May 1s. 5 29|32d., and June-July 1s. 5 7|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dollars 4.85 5|8 to dollars 4.85 1|8. French francs slightly depreciated to 124.09, while the Italian lira and the Belga were almost steady at 92.70 and 34.88.

GOLD.

With but minor trading and virtually no price fluctuations, the gold market has been very uninteresting this week. This is due in part to the incidence of holidays. The price of ready, the daily offtake and stocks on hand are almost unchanged at Rs. 21-4-9, per tola. 12,000 tolas and 2 1|4 lakhs tolas respectively. Ready sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-6-3 and for delivery 23rd January at Rs. 13-5-9. Open market quotation for gold in London remained unchanged at 84s. 11 1|2d. except on the 2nd when it eased to 84s. 11 1|4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-6 for ready and 27th December settlement; Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 26th January settlement and Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-9 for 25th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £105,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 9,25,952 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SILVER.

The steady tone displayed by silver last week has been replaced by a weaker feeling and ready has declined to Rs. 59-1 which is the lowest price for some time past. The occurrence of January settlement, the relatively small offtake of 90 bars per day, and conditions in Shanghai were the three influencing factors. Stocks on hand amount to some 5,000 bars and carry-overs for January to February could only be effected at an interest charge of 7 1|2 per cent. Foreign operators were for the most part inactive. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 7 1|2d. to 2s. 7 3|8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26 7|16d. and 26 5|16d. for ready and 26 1|2d. and 26 3|8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-8 and Rs. 59-1 for ready and 2nd January settlement, Rs. 59-15 and Rs. 59-7 for 30th January settlement and Rs. 59-12 and Rs. 59-11 for 28th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £440,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £642,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 597 bars and Rs. 84,549 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £106,000.

SHARES.

The share market reopened with an all-round recession in prices. The settlement brought about a fair amount of unloading by bull operators, although there was some business done in carryovers. Following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton leaders. Bombay Dyeings Rs. 870-861|4; Century Rs. 406|4-401|4; Central India Rs. 505 501|4; Crescent Rs. 138|12-136|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 785-772|8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 238|12-236|4; Indore Malwa Rs. 397|8-395; New Great Rs. 241|4-235; Pearls Rs. 502|8-495; Simplex Rs. 82|8-77|8; and Swadeshi Rs. 461|4-453|12.

Conditions in the miscellaneous section closely followed those described above. Tata Iron Ordy. receded to Rs. 78-12 and Defds. to Rs. 282 8. Andhra Valleys were quoted at Rs. 590 xd and Tata Hydros at Rs. 1121|4 xd. Alcocks were slightly down to Rs. 350 and Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 843-12. Tramway shares were also down at Rs. 153-12. Bombay Steam shares fell from Rs. 245 to Rs. 241-4. Cement shares were also weak, Bundi Cements being quoted at Rs. 20-10 and Indian Cements at Rs. 352-8. Katni Ordys. declined to Rs. 250 and Defds. to Rs. 875. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares closed easy at Rs. 1485 and the Contributories at Rs. 367-8. Bank of India shares closed at Rs. 99-8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23-6.

YARN MARKET REPORT

4th January, 1929.

Soon after the holidays have been over a distinctly easy feeling had prevailed in the yarn market and prices have experienced a decline of 1|4 to 1|2 anna per lb. all of a sudden. The principal feeling has been the loss of confidence in the offtake as well as in the raw cotton prices and there has been a certain amount of nervousness created in the market as a result of which dealers have been found very nervous to clear off their holdings at the best market rates. Reports from upcountry markets are also not very encouraging and a sharp decline in cotton in the beginning of the New Year produced a certain amount of anxiety amongst the dealers to clear out their holdings as soon as possible. The decline is principally found amongst the coarser counts where prices had been carried too high and in the absence of buyers the pressure of sales was more evident. In the present state of affairs the buyers have wisely preferred to wait and watch further developments which in turn have been making the sellers very uneasy. It remains to be seen how much further this reduction will be carried but if cotton remains steady at or about this level we believe any further big decline will be stopped.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester has been keeping steady but the spot rates have further declined to some extent making forward business impossible at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices remain irregular and although offtake has been satisfactory loss of confidence has been in evidence. Fresh forward business has been small both in single, two-fold and mercerised yarns but in view of good offtake any serious decline is not expected.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is not yet sufficient offtake to keep space with stocks with the dealers and in the absence of satisfactory demand prices are still declining. Spinners in foreign markets have been keeping steady to firm but prices in the local and upcountry markets have been yet declining. It seems as if the bottom has reached or about to be reached and we advise purchases on any further decline.

INDIAN YARNS.

The labour troubles are yet not over. Except a very few mills others have been working but there is not yet peace everywhere. The New Year has began with easy undertone all round in cloth and in yarns and if the prices in the raw material show a sharp decline in the next few days, dealers will get nervous in as much as they have not been able to place most of their speculative purchases in the upcountry markets so far. Offtake however is satisfactory and there has been yet good many enquiries for spot and nearer deliveries and it is believed that now the deliveries are getting more normal the consuming districts will take up the goods at a reasonable level.

We expect a steady market during the next few days with a moderate offtake.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Since our last report, a fair business in coal has been done from s.s. "Sultania" and s.s. "Homayun." About 2,000 tons Lodna Steam Coal has been sold at Rs. 16/8 per ton c.i.f. and a quantity of about 2,000 tons Bararee Jheria Coal has changed hands between the rate of Rs. 15/12 to Rs. 16/4 per ton c.i.f. ex. s.s. "Homayun."

The freight for Coal Calcutta to Bombay is steady, and it is reported that two steamers have been fixed between the rate of Rs. 7/4 and Rs. 7/8.

Two cargoes of Natal Coal are reported to be fixed at about Sh. 25.

The market is firm and steady.

Steamers discharging coal in the stream:—

31|12|28 s.s. Sultania, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

3/1/29 s.s. Homayun, Bararee Coal, Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

9/1/29 s.s. Arabistan, Victoria & Baraboni, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

10/1/29 s.s. Struanshalh, Natal Coal, S. D. Shethia & Co.

11/1/29 s.s. Sarvistan, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

12/1/29 s.s. Dara, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

13/1/29 s.s. Gantoise, Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

14/1/29 s.s. Rahmani, Deshargarh Coal, Andrew Yule & Co.

20/1/29 s.s. Shuja, Lodna Steam Coal, Turner Morrison & Co.

s.s. Saryistan, Bengal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

next voyage—

s.s. Zavani, Bengal Coal, Gandhi & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	Ex-Scales C.I.F Darukhana
Northern Navigation	25/6 Sh.
Natal Group	25/3 Sh.
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/4 Rs. 17/4
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 16/ Rs. 17/4
Bargrea Jherial Coal	Rs. 16/

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Receipts for week ending 3rd Jan.

	1929 Bales.	1928 Bales.
Bengals	7516	12215
Oomras	110963	114786
Dholleras	3132	6643
Broach	353	...
Southerns	1217	371
Persians	111	57
Americans	450	1063
Egyptians	...	10
E. Africans	1373	224
Other sorts	...	...
Total	128115	135369

Exports for week ending 3rd Jan.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	15006
China	...
Japan	42137
Coast Ports	20
Total	57163

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	21245
China, Japan & Coast Ports	27385
Total	48630

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd Jan.

	1928-29	1927-28
	774945	884012
	1928-29	1927-28
United Kingdom	9902	12546
Continent	235974	144448
China	47592	3700
Japan	387127	171818
Coast Ports	6467	8987
U. S. A.	3355	150
Total	690417	341649

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 3rd Jan. 1929 40,922 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 3rd Jan 1929 124,339 bales.

Same period last year 325,935 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd Jan. 1929 876,811 bales.

Same time last year 565,017 bales.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	103 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	96 10 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	99 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 16 7 1/2
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	0 19 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 4 1/2
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 15 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	19 7 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corporation	145 0 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	70 15 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	92 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	60 15 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 15 6
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 10 9 1/2
Nitrate Railway (Ordy)	8 10 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 2 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 3 6 3/4
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	80 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	187 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	97 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 10 0
War Loan 5p. C. (1929/47)	103 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Our last report was dated the 21st ultimo since then our market ruled quiet with no change to report until the 27th ultimo when after the Christmas holidays reports from Java were steadier and there was good enough for February-March shipment and a good business was done at Rs. 8-5-6 to Rs. 8-8-0 F. B. Harbour terms by Importing Houses, but again on the 29th ultimo reports from London were lower and there was some offering of Beet Sugars from Britain and Continent and buyers suddenly withdrew from the market and began to sell causing the prices to drop 2 annas per cwt. all round. Arrivals both in our port and Kathiawar ports were heavy and prices in Kathiawar and Karachi are much cheaper than those in Bombay and there is not much disposition to buy, with a view of large business already done and free offering of Beet Sugars we do not expect further business in large quantities.

Java reported a steadier market, sellers asking 13 1|2 guilder with small business doing. New crop 1929 is quoted 13 guilders and in our market one Native Importer is a free seller at Rs. 8-4-0 F. B. H. June to September.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

American Terminals declined 9 points during the interval and London Terminals declined 3 3|4d. owing to large liquidation in December position.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Ready Rs. 13-8-0 equal to 12s. 4d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 125,000 bags.

T. M. O. December Rs. 8-3-6 equal to 12s. 3d.

T. M. O. January Rs. 8-4-6 equal to 12s. 4d.

T. M. O. February Rs. 8-5-6 equal to 12s. 5d.

T. M. O. March Rs. 8-6-6 equal to 12s. 6d.

T. M. O. July-September Rs. 8-4-0 equal to 12s. 3d.

Brown Ready Rs. 12-8-0 equal to 11s. 3d., stocks 35,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

Hygin Maru with 7,500 bags Java Sugars.

Canara with 64,000 bags Java Sugars.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Ready Prices are improved by about 1|2 anna per cwt. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and Prices register a rise of about one anna per cwt. on yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 13|0|0 per cwt.

Transhipment. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Haijan Maru Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Canara Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. December. Rs. 8/4 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Jan-March. Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment. March Rs. 8/7/3 per cwt F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

UPS AND DOWNS IN COTTON MARKET

Professional Forecast

(Special for the Bombay Chronicle.)

For the information of our readers interested in Cotton trade, the following cotton forecast prepared by the Universal Astrological and Statistical Bureau for the month of January 1929 is published:—

Date	Broach	Liverpool.	New York	Market	Opinion
2nd	360-364	10.44	20.37	Rise	Sell
5th	363-362	10.20	20.10	Fall	Sell
7th	359-360	10.15	20.00	Steady	Sell
18th	345-348	9.95	19.95	Fall	Sell
15th	348-352	10.01	19,92	Steady	Sell
19th	344-347	10.04	19.97	,,	,,
23rd	340-344	9.87	19,74	Fall	Sell
25th	341-343	9.98	19.81	Steady	Sell
29th	339-342	9.70	19.69	Fall	Sell
31st	336-339	9.66	19.49	Fall	Sell

Rallies or dates for buyers: are 5, 9, 15, 18, 22, 26, 28 when it is weak and nervous market but the rise is temporary, so we do not advise to buy, but sell in the strong markets on account of general declining tendency for the whole month.

Dates for sellers are: 2, 7, 17, when ruling strong markets sell.

In case of Double Option or Teji-Mandi:—Apply Mandi or "Buy option to Put" on 2nd Jan. on the level of Rs. 360-364 near about.

Opinion for the operation for the month:—Sell from 2nd Jan. 1929, sell freely in the strong market.

Broach nearabout highest Rs. 360-364 on 2-1-1929; lowest Rs. 336-339 on 31-1-1929. Range Rs. 31 to 35.

Liverpool: nearabout highest Rs. 10.44 on 2-1-1929; lowest Rs. 9.66 on 31-1-1929. Range 0.88 points.

New York: nearabout highest Rs. 20.37 on 2-1-1929; lowest Rs. 19.49 on 31-1-1929 Range 1.28 Points.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	468	105,809	113,027
Central India	730	48,222	72,014
Barsi and Nagar	610	56,709	95,030
Hyderabad-Gaorani	272	18,208	34,751
Berar	1,836	277,174	263,262
Central Provinces	124	135,927	99,732
Total Oomras	4,100	642,109	577,819
Dholera	538	18,382	32,255
N. W. Provinces	...	49,752	57,857
Rajputana	378	9,499	82,856
Sind-Punjab	...	16,033	55,094
Broach	288	3,455	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar	...	7,857	3,126
Westerns-Northerns	40	6,497	3,123
Coconada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,979	7,025
Persian		4,500	2,921
American		1,935	19,653
Egyptian and African	...	15,946	8,642
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	5,348	774,945	884,012

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 27th Dec. This Last year	year
Europe	3,614	234,364	143,049
Japan & China	7,512	392,582	140,987
Coast Ports	...	6,447	7,968
Up-country by Rail	...	39,280	27,092
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	44,385	41,213
Total	11,126	717,057	360,309

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/4/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/1

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/-

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/13

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/10

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.

Forward Rates 18th January sett:—

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 72/4

1945/55 Rs. 103/12/6

[illegible]

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 4.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275
Banks Selling T. T. 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
Banks Buying 3 months 268 1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 128 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 123 1/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/4 3rd inst
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/8 4th inst
London/Japan 1/10 23/32 3rd inst
London/Paris 124.10 3rd inst
London/Belgium 34.885 3rd inst
London/Switzerland 25.18¼ 3rd inst
London/Italy 92.65 3rd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 3rd inst £4-4-11 1/4 2nd inst £4-4-11 1/4
Silver London Ready 3rd inst 26 5/16 2nd inst 26 5/16
Silver London Forward 3rd inst 26 3/8 2nd inst 26 3/8
Silver New York Ready 3rd inst 57 5/8 2nd inst 57 7/16
London Discounts 3 Mos 3rd inst 4 11/32 p.c.; 2nd inst 4 5/16 p.c.:
London Discounts 6 Mos 3rd inst 4 3/8 p.c.; 2nd inst 4 3/8 p.c.:
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/8 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call p.c.; 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	New Ready	Rest Year New ready	Average
Bengal Superfine	300	...	
Bengal Fine	290	...	
Bengal F. G.	285	...	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	...	
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	285	...	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	325	
Nagpur Fine	330	325	
Yeotmal Fine	325	320	
Arvi Fine	325	320	
Amraoti Fine	320	310	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	295	
Mulkapur Fine	310	295	
Khandesh Fine	305	275	
Muthia Fine	295	285	
Muthia F. G.	290	280	
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	340/45	315	
Purna F. G. G. S.	340/45	315	
Parbhani/Saila F. G. G. S.	330/35	315	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325/30	315	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	310	
Surat Fine	...	...	
Broach Fine	...	...	
			Old
Broach F. G.	...	...	
Westerns M. G.	...	320	
Cambodia	...	370	
Miraj/Sangli	...	360	
Coompta Good	...	360	
Jinja	...	380	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY January 5.

The S.S. Naldera with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Prize Distribution Ceremony Sshool of Indian Music 5-15 p.m. Wilson College Hall. Chowpatty Hon. Mr. Pradhan, presiding.

MONDAY, January 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 8.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination results, University Hall, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Wallace Street, 4 p.m.

Garden Party at Government House, 4-30 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a Wall Calendar for 1929 from The Kohinoor Cinema, Bombay.

SUNDAY MUSIC CLASS AT VILLE PARLE.

Binkaiji Laxmanrao Chavan, the well-known musician of Bombay will hold his Sunday music class to-morrow (Sunday) at Sadashiv Nivas, near Thosar's Hanuman Temple, Ville Parle. Binkaiji Laxmanrao will give practical lessons in most of the Indian musical instruments such as Harmonihm, Dilruba, Sitar etc. There is separate accommodation for ladies.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

The members of the above Samaj will celebrate Radha Kalyanam on Sunday the 6th instant from 8 to 10 a.m. at the Samaj premises at Laxminarayan Building Matunga (G.I.P.) There will be a procession in the evening between 1 and 11 p.m.

—:o:—

HARIKIRTAN.

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on 'Lakshmana Sakthi' by Brahmasri R. Raghunatha Patrachariar on Sunday the 6th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga. (G.I.P.).

Y. M. C. A. HUT. NAIGAON.

Christmas Week was celebrated at the Y.M.C.A. Hut at Naigaon with a programme of considerable variety. Sports, physical displays, socials and educational affairs were undertaken. The most popular of them were the Sports, Wrestling, the gymnastic and lathi display when the residents of Naigaon crowded the Hut.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society there will be a discourse on the means of spirit-communication at 51 Gordhandas Building, Girgaum Main Road, on Sunday 6th Jan. at 9 A.M. (S.T.)

KASHI BRAHMAN PARISHAD.

Under the presidentship of Prof. P. V. Kane, Mr. Rangacharya Raddishastri will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 9 P.M. on "Kashi Brahman Parishad" at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 6th instant.

CINEMA FILM EXHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha and Dadar Co-operative Institute Mr. C. K. R. Paniker of the Bombay Sanitary Association will give a cinema film demonstration on "Malaria" at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) in the open Maidan behind the Mang Garudi Ashram, Naigaon, Dadar, (Development Chawl No. 5 Block B). All are invited.

IMPRESSIONS OF CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

Under the joint auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee and the Youth League, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in Rastriya Shala Buildings at 9 A.M.; when Ramnikrai Mehta and other delegates will give their impressions of Calcutta Congress. Mr. J. K. Mehta will be requested to preside on the occasion.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Dr. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer of Kallidai Kurichi will hold a discourse in Tamil on "Domestic Economy and Dharma Shastras" at the Samaj premises (No. 1 Shamji Lalbha Building, Matunga G.I.P. to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.)

YOGA DISCOURSES

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khr, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar on Sunday next at 9 A.M (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SRI BAL VYAYAM MANDIR.

The 3rd Annual Celebration of the Mandir will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 P.M. (S.T.) when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Daily Letter Telegrams will be accepted for Norway Via Indian Radio Telegraph Co., at five and half annas per word subject to a minimum charge of twenty words per telegram, including the indication "olt" in the address.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The Second Annual Prize Distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music will be celebrated on Saturday the 5th January 1929 at 5-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wilson College Hall, Chawpaty, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 A.M. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 A.M. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hinda" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 7 P.M. the same day.

Messrs. Ellerman & Buckmall's s. s. "City of Baroda" carrying passengers from New York and Marseilles passed Suez on the 1st inst. and is due in Bombay on the 10th, sailing again the same evening for Colombo, Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong & Shanghai.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 28th Dec. and is due to arrive here on the 10th Jan. Via Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinyo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 31st Dec. and is due to arrive here on the 29th Jan. Via [illegible]

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING: 9TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—(Div. I.)—2-30 p.m.

SUBRAM	1
MOON SPARK	2
YUVARAJ	3

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—(Div. II)—3-0 p.m.

YOUNG HILAL	1
KARIM KHAN	2
ZAMRUJ	3

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—(Div. III.)—3-30 p.m.

VENTURE	1
BLACK KING	2
JOYFUSS	3

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—4-0 p.m.

BENTOI	1
JUBILANT	2
GOLDEN WAFFLE	3

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—4-30 p.m.

GLENDOR	1
NEWARK	2
ROGUEY POGUEY	3

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—5-0 p.m.

FLYING STEVE	1
BIRDWOOD	2
SANTOCK	3

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—5-30 p.m.

BRANNOCKSTOWN	1
TRISTAN	2
GAMVROS	3

THE MAHIM PLATE.—6-0 p.m.

RADHA'A	1
DILAWAR BEG	2
SHIVAJI PRASAD	3

RAID AT MOTISHAW'S CHAWL

ACCUSED PUT ON TRIAL

ASE POSTPONED TO 18TH INSTANT

The sensational raid of the Bombay police at Motishaw's Chawl, Sheikh Memon Street on Wednesday night and the arrest of 26 persons had a sequel in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Friday, when Mulchand Ramdas and 15 others were charged with being present in a common gaming house with intent to gamble in 'Satta'. It will be recalled the police had raided a shop in the chawl and found several betting slips and arrested 26 persons all of whom were subsequently bailed out.

At the very out set the police applied for a postponement of the case pending completion of investigation into the case.

His Worship agreeing, the case was postponed to January 18.

The case against Mathuradas Beharilal and seven others who were charged with being the occupiers of the shop was also postponed to that date.

PRAYERS FOR KING'S HEALTH

—:o:—

BUDDHA SOCIETY MEETING

Speaking before the Buddha Society gathering held on Sunday, 30th December at 9-15 a.m., at the request of Dr. A. L. Nair the President, Mr. G. K. Nariman proposed a resolution according to the spirit of the Mahapranidhana of Buddhism expressing a joint and united and sincere wish for the speedy recovery of H. M. The King-Emperor. The gathering passed the resolution in a religiously devout spirit. A reference was also made to the 2nd Anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand and a tribute paid to his personality. His Holiness Shri Swami Jinawamsa of the Maha Sangha Rajasabha delivered a discourse on the same day and at the same place on the "Mighty Powers of the Buddha Dharma and Sangha". His Holiness has a genial way of expressing himself and his method of presentation is quite graphic and homely. He convincingly demonstrated as to why the Hindus should pay their tribute and homage to Lord Buddha, who according to them is the 9th Incarnation of Vishnu.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

During the week ended 29th December last, the total mortality 512 was 9 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.5. These figures compare favourable with those for the 52nd week of 1927 when the mortality was 513 and death rate 20.5, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 when the average mortality was 589 and death rate 24.3.

Out of the total deaths 138 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 3 attacks and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 435 as against 513 for the 52nd week of 1927 and 460 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 4.

The Bay depression has probably developed into a storm and is centred this morning with degrees of latitude thirteen degrees north longitude ninety degrees east. It has caused a few falls of rain in Lower Burma and is moving in a northerly direction. The western disturbance is passing away westwards after giving light fall of snow in the extreme north.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Diamond Island, and Sonamarg quarter of an inch each.

Forecast.—A few falls round the head of the bay.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4-1-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.961 inches (.036 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.7.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.1 degrees (0.6 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1 mile per hour.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Berlin.—The Minister for Labour has declared the arbitrators award in the ship-yards dispute in the North Sea and Baltic Ports obligatory, thus ending the strike which has lasted for three months.—Reuter's Special Service.

London.—The [illegible] occurred at the

MUMTAZ BEGUM DIVORCE

—:o:—

TOUCHING SCENES AT PARTING WITH HUSBAND

"WE PARTED WITH HEAVY HEARTS"

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The troubles of Mumtaz Begum do not seem to have ended. For the past nine months she has been living in Karachi with her husband Mr. Abdul Rahman, an Amritsar hide merchant who is carrying on business here. Yesterday Mumtaz Begum was divorced by her husband and she quietly entrained for Bombay, her only attendant being Mr. Abdul Rahman's servant. Although apparently by mutual consent, the parting was a terrible wrench and both wept bitterly for some time before the waiting motor car was due to start for the railway station. Mumtaz Begum now intends to seek solace with her mother in Bombay, perhaps to end her days in single blessedness.

HUSBAND'S STATEMENT.

Abdul Rahman, interviewed by a press representative, said "in order to obey the wishes of my respected father and with a view to take to business seriously once again, I have had no alternative but to seek separation from my wife Mumtaz Begum whom I married in March 1926. Therefore we mutually agreed to separate from each other. I divorced her yesterday and sent her to her parents at Bombay with my own servant. We parted with heavy hearts and with tears streaming down our cheeks. This ends a life of constant worry and uneasiness connected with such a kind of romance. I have no ill will towards Mumtaz."—A. P.

BOMBAY TRAM EMPLOYEES AND THEIR WAGES

—:o:—

EVIDENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER

The Bombay Mill strike Inquiry Committee resumed its sitting at the Town Hall on Friday morning when Mr. C. N. Moberley, The General Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, was exasined with regard to the scale of wages and other conditions of employment of the company's workshop men, conductors and drivers. He said that the pay of conductors and drivers was a daily wage payable only for the number of days worked in each month. The total amount capable of being earned by a conductor during the first year of service for a full month's work was Rs. 27, while that of a driver was Rs. 26. At the end of the third year of service they earned Rs. 40. Twenty-five per cent. was added to the wages earned as an allowance in respect of the increased cost of grain. A day "off" in each week was allowed on pay to those men who were not absent without leave. The conductors had an eight-hour day while the drivers worked for 8½ hours a day. He also gave details of leave rules and provident fund and gratuity rules applicable to the employees.

Three weavers of the Khatau Makanji Mills were then examined. They said that the standardisation scheme effected a cut of from 25 to 40 per cent. in their wages. The scheme affected the finer varieties more than the coarser varieties.

STORY OF ALLEGED ASSAULT

—:o:—

Mr. S. A. Dango writes:—

The evening papers of the 3rd and morning papers of the 4th of January have published an account of an alleged attack on me. I am reported to have received bruises and to have been found in a Ten shop in an agitated condition by a press reporter. In this connection I have to state that the news was a fake. On the morning of the 3rd I was certainly in a ten-shop, (not an uncommon thing, I believe) and a reporter did see me regarding news of strikes etcetra, but it is a surprise to me whence the attack of a hundred men, the bruises and the agitation fit for the mediaeval age have all sprung up in the news-paper columns.

A news-stunt must be good reading for some people after dinner. But looking to the sensitiveness and gravity of the situation in the workers' area and the memories of what a storm such news had created on the 12th of December 1928, I expected News-agencies to have become more careful in such matters. In fact yesterday the workers in several mills were preparing to close down on reading the elaborate news in the morning papers. But handbills and circulars issued by the union to the mill committees in several mills, in time saved the situation from developing into another infuriated storm which would again have certainly led to the repetition of the unfortunate happenings of 12th Dec. As the ante-working-class elements would have surely taken advantage and caused mischief.

KATARGAN MURDER CASE

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

SURAT, Jan. 4.

Agreeing with the majority verdict of "not guilty" brought in by the jury, the Sessions Judge Mr. Dhanjishaw D. Cooper, tolday delivering judgment in the Katargam murder case acquitted all the four accused who are Hindus, charged with the murder of a Muslim named Jasmohmed Fatehmohmed, a peon of the Surat Government Treasury Office on September 20.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1929.

This is an age of speculation. Some people speculate in jute, others in cotton, others in oil shares, while a good many are busy speculating about other people's chances of being useful to their own good selves.

* * *

But what can be more piquant and profitable as a news feature than speculation about the immediate future of that one shilling six pence hero, Sir Basil Blackett?

* * * *

Reuter sees how piquant and profitable it is and gives us the news that speculators in Blackett—will continue to speculate. This is not very encouraging. What one wanted was news about his having been urgently requested by some Government friendly to Britain to experiment with its own financial policy. But alas! There is no such Government.

* * * *

And the speculation only consists in hinting that he may after all get a job. It may be in the Bank of England. Well, let him have it. So long as he does not return to India to experiment further, I have no objection to his securing any job he likes.

* * * *

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore has "a truth to tell". Intriguing isn't it? It finds that in denouncing India's social evils Lord Lytton, "though his phraseology was different, said much the same thing as the Congress and Liberal Presidents".

* * * *

I am happy to know that on this question Pundit Motilal Nehru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the ex-Governor of Bengal think alike, but I cannot congratulate the Lahore journal upon its subsequent observations.

* * * *

It remarks: "Because Lord Lytton has said such a thing, he will most likely be pilloried in the Indian-edited Press". This is an unjust and uncharitable observation "Truth to tell", the "Civil and Military Gazette" should have better knowledge of the "Indian-edited Press".

* * * *

Friend: "Tell me your secret of success. How did you manage to prosper in such a short time?"

Grocer: "I got a parrot and trained it to cry out, 'Oh! Isn't she lovely!' every time a lady entered my shop."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 19 Pts. Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 4.

Poorer response at Liverpool than expected to-gether with renewed liquidation caused weakness during the first hour. Prices opened with a fall of 3 points and continued to decline on long liquidation till they were quoted 12 points below previous close. At this level there was some resistances and trade buying checked the decline and prices recovered 10 points from the lowest. During the afternoon the market displayed considerable weakness on renewed liquidation influenced by bearish week-end figures. The market closed easy at a decline of 19 points.

Price fluctuation in May Contract: Opening 20.03—3; 19.96—10; 19.94—12, 19.99—7; 20.04—2. Close: 19.87—19.

The Liverpool market is expected to open 3 to 4 points lower on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Jan. 4

The strong recovery in the New York market overnight met with rather indifferent response at the opening at Liverpool this morning. But after parity had been adjusted, there was little scattered buying in the market. At this level steady liquidation in the absence important buying and easier New York opening cables influenced Liverpool market adversely.

American futures opened at 10 points advance and improved further about 1 to 2 points which level, eventually proved to be the heighest of the day. After initial business had been transacted a downward was occasioned by local selling. The business was extremely quiet. The market closed at a net rise of 3 points. Price fluctuations in May delivery: Opening 10.34 plus 10; 10.35 plus 11; 10.38 plus 5. Close: 10.26 plus 4.

New York May delivery at Liverpool close was 12 points down.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 4

(11 p.m.)

The local market resumed trading at

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.
MAY.

New York, Jan. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	20.06
To-day's Opening Rate	20.03
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.87
Difference	—.19

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.24
To-day's Opening Rate	10.34
Difference	plus 10
Today's Closing Rate	10.28
Difference	plus 04
Broach Expection	Rs. 856-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 4.	
Silver Ready	26-5-0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26-6-0
Less	0-1-0
Tone of market.—Quiet.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay Jan. 4	
1st Settlement	58-0-0
2nd Settlement	59-0-0

Easier New York cables administered a decline of Rs. 3-0-0 per Candy touching 355. Later on better cables hardened prices and at 11 p.m. the market closed at Rs. 3574-0.

TIRUPUR MARKET NOT ACTIVE

—:o:—

NEW CROP NOT EXPECTED BEFORE MARCH

(From A Correspondent)

TIRUPUR, Jan. 4.

Owing to the late sowing in the Southern area, the local cotton market is expecting the new crop arrivals only after the middle of March 1929. Transactions in the market are very limited and the market is not much active. The present market prices for the various kinds of cotton are as follows.

Cambodia (first crop) Rs. 257/264 per candy of 520 lbs; Karunkanni (first crop) Rs. 234/239; Cambodia (second crop) Rs. 226/230; Karunkanni (second crop) Rs. 217/223. Bourbon Madan Rs. 213/217.

TELEGRAPH-TRAFFIC REFORM

DELHI Jan. 4.

General Telegraph Traffic, informs the press that he has inaugurated a useful reform in that the press telegraph traffic will hereafter bear an indication which will enable the receiver to judge whether the message received is bearing or prepaid. Hereafter all bearing messages will have the word "BG" prefixed to the ordinary code word indicating whether a message is ordinary or express. This change will be welcomed by newspapers and newsagencies in India who, on occasions, are baffled to receive messages from strange sources and do not know whether these are bearing or prepaid.

Rawalpindi, Jan. 4.—The Hazara police searched the village home of Malik Amir Alam Awan, editor of "Tarjman Sarhad" Secretary, local Khilafat Committee, and member Central Khilafat Committee, who was in Calcutta attending the various conferences during the Christmas week.—A.

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In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

—:o:—

The All-India Women's Educational Conference, the third session of which commenced at Patna on Thursday, differs from many other All-India Conferences in being better organised and more business-like. It has a number of provincial organisations with headquarters in large cities and representative executive committees to carry on the work of the Conference throughout the year. The work is done quietly but systematically, though—perhaps we should say because—it is done entirely by women. The organisers of the present All-India session did well to hold the session after the din and turmoil of the Christmas conferences in Calcutta. Though there may thus be fewer delegates at Patna, they will be able to give more time and attention to their work and will better engage the attention of the country.

The presdential address of Her Highness the Dowager Rani of Mandi at the Conference is worthy of the occasion and clearly sets forth the educational needs of Indian women. She points out, quoting official statistics, that only two out of every hundred women in India are literate, that even this literacy is of a very rudimentary type and that the percentage of girls under instruction to the total population of women in the country is only 1.3. It is clear from those figures that from the quantitative point of view, the position of women's education in India is deplorable and reflects little credit on the country or its Government. Neither can the quality of women's education be said to be satisfactory. There are some educational reformers who are apt to think that if they but add a subject like domestic economy to the curricula for girls they have satisfied the special needs of women. The President is not satisfied with this "mid-Victorian ideal" enunciated by Tennyson in his lines: "She knows but matters of the house and he knows a thousand things." The Rani Saheba naturally objects to this narrow view "which seeks to fit women only for the needs of motherhood and domestic life, though it is not argued on parallel lines that man's education should be ordered so as to make him primarily a good father and a good husband." A neat retort.

A striking feature of the Conference is that, though it is primarily educational, it gives a prominent place to the questions of child marriages and the Purdah. This is but right, for these two evil customs are as much a bane to women's education as to their health. As the President puts it, "the best of our educational programmes must come to naught and all our resolutions would be futile if the women could not come out of the Purdah and have the benefits of God's light and air, and if little girls continued to be hustled into marriage even before they had reached their teens." Mrs. Mazharul Haque, Chairman of the Reception Committee, also severely condemns the Purdah and calls upon women all over the country to discard the veil and come into line with women of other advanced countries. That reminds us that a few months ago a regular crusade against the Purdah was started at Patna by some local leaders, who, not content with platform speeches and resolutions against the Purdah, had determined to discard it in their homes and to persuade others to do likewise. We do not know how far the movement has progressed, but it is clear that in the absence of a spirit in this country like that which inspires Kemal Pasha nothing but such a popular crusade all over the country would banish the Purdah from India. A similar crusade against child marriages is necessary at least until a law penalising the marriage of girls under sixteen years of age is entered in the Statutes Book.

The Purdah and even the partial seclusion of women without the Purdah deter women from taking to the profession of teaching in large numbers. This is a serious handicap not only to the education of girls but also of boys, for women are found all over the world to be ideal teachers for primary school. And the custom of child marriages simply ruins the education of girls. It effectually prevents most girls from having anything like secondary education. Even at the primary stage lakhs of girls are withdrawn from school before they reach the upper classes because of the impending prospect of marriage. This is abundantly clear from the sharp fall in the number of girls in the upper primary classes. Such withdrawal involves, among other evils, a tremendous wastage of energy and national income. For the girls withdrawn from school after only a couple of years' attendance and indifferent instruction rapidly lapse into utter illiteracy, except perhaps that they can only sign their names and pass for literates for census purposes. In view of these and many other evils of the customs of child marriages and the Purdah, we think it is time for all earnest social reformers to start a whirlwind campaign against these social abuses. Such a campaign is not only urgent, but the time is most propitious. Millions are eager for reform, but would act only in response to a bold lead. Even a purely political body like the Congress has now realised the necessity of including in its programme the item of removing the disabilities of women so as to help them in taking their due share in national up-building. We trust women's social and educational conferences and the Congress will earnestly co-operate with each other in the common task of national up-building.

OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

—:o:—

The visit to India of an artiste of the eminence and magnanimity of Madame Pavlova is an event of international importance. India's past artistic achievements have given her artistic prestige the world over. There are many beside the cold weather tourists who visit India. Unlike the tourists, they watch and try to understand during their travels and study in India the manifold activities which engage the attention of the intellectuals of the country. The modern movement for national reconstruction in art as manifest, for instance, in painting, sculpture, architecture or art-crafts has been frequently noticed and reviewed by them. But the art of the dance has hitherto failed to receive the attention its national or rather its international importance deserves. The consequence has been that that unfortunate degenerated relic, the "Nautch Girl", is considered to be the final achievement of the dance in India. Her aimless mimicry, her contortions and soulless gyrations have been, with a sickening fidelity, reproduced by exponents of "Oriental" dancing in and outside India. The concepts of the dance embodied in ancient literature, paintings, sculpture, folk-songs and dances have been all but neglected. Gradually, the re-awakened interest in the art of the dance amongst the enlightened men and women of India is effecting a wholesome change. And, Mme. Pavlova's visit has provided further impetus to their newly aroused interest in the advancement of the noble art. During the crowded hours of her stay in this city she has observed and frequently discussed the activities and the ideas likely to promote that art. She has herself indicated, for example, in "Radha Krishna", the artistic values that can be recreated out of the ancient art treasures and lore of India. And, it was, no doubt, no small pleasure for her to witness the Dance Recital arranged by "Menaka" as a "token of tribute". For, she is now assured that our interest in the art of the dance has gone beyond the level of an academic pastime. It is true that it has not yet reached the stage when the uncertainties in Indian music, dancing or its necessary setting could be settled. But the Dance Recital arranged in her honour should be taken as an earnest of our aspirations. We know that a whole-hearted artiste like Mme. Pavlova would be happy to welcome such an earnest. For, she sees, like all great artists from abroad, in India the possibilities of international importance for the future of art. The world's artistic wealth will be increased with the artistic re-emergence of India. It should be the mission of the advanced intellectuals of this country to explore the possibilities and fulfil the promise. The mutual understanding and respect, with which the Pavlova artistes and the Indian artistes discussed their problems and helped each other during the Pavlova season, is a sure index to abundant hope. Fruitful contacts between artists the world over are a necessity. For, art can take the lead for international understanding.

A DISMAL CONTRAST

—:o:—

Opinions may differ about Turkey's wisdom in changing the national alphabet, but the whole world will be unanimous in its admiration for Kemal Pasha's Herculean efforts to popularise the new script and generally to educate the whole nation. According to the latest news he has provided facilities for teaching the new script to all citizens, even old men and old women. In thus marching off a whole nation to school he promises to break the world's record in mass education. It is possible that his immediate object is to popularise the Latin script, but it is difficult to believe that he will stop there or at anything short of banishing illiteracy from his country. Such a programme would mean compulsory education not only for children but on a limited scale even for illiterate adults. What a dismal contrast our own country presents, where ninety per cent. of the population still remains in stark illiteracy! But what comparison can there be between a free country and one groaning under foreign domination?

PAVLOVA ASSISTS ART

AND SAYS "AU REVOIR"

—:o:—

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

II.

Mme. Pavlova has known the conditions of modern life which nip in the bud the emergence of all genuine manifestations in art. She has, therefore, repeatedly emphasised the necessity for the modern world to receive from India the artistic gifts and message of faith and hope India alone can provide. Words are, however, a poor substitute. Like the absolute artiste she is, Anna Pavlova could not rest satisfied until she actually helped the inauguration of a movement of world-wide importance. Her presence at the Indian Dance Recital arranged at the Excelsior last Sunday by "Menaka", her joyous flinging of flowers at the performers and the presentation by her of a big boquet to "Menaka" implied, surely, more than the obvious significance of the happy ceremony of that evening.

A TOKEN.

The Indian Dance Recital was arranged as a "token of tribute" to one of the greatest of the living artists of the world. The whole-hearted response from the enlightened men and women who had crowded the theatre last Sunday should be accepted as a guarantee of their newly and deeply stirred interest in the noble art of the dance which they possess as a priceless heritage. The token was thus one of tribute to Mme. Pavlova as well as of encouragement to "Menaka" and her colleagues.

"BHAKTI-BHAVA".

The Dance Devotional, "Bhakti-Bhava Nritya", a theme more or less subjective, was lofty in conception and, therefore, extremely difficult in execution. "Menaka's" rendering revealed the beauty of the theme, not only its difficulty.

DANCE PLASTIQUE.

Mon. H. Algeranoff's Dance Plastique, "Abhinaya-Nritya," indicated, in pose and rhythm, the artistic plastic forms inspired by ancient Indian sculptures. Mon. Algeranoff has both the insight and the ability of a high-strung artist. Otherwise, the complications inherent in the theme, never attempted before, would decidedly have led towards results not only indifferent but positively incoherent. But Mon. Algeranoff's sure grasp of the motifs in ancient Indian sculptures and of rhythm enabled him to depict vividly their artistic values. It was, undoubtedly, a personal triumph for him. No one who observed him in the Dance Plastique can now pass by the beauty of the ancient Indian sculptures.

ROMANCE DRAMA.

Of the romance of Krishna legends and lore which touches humanity so intimately and so exaltingly the "Panghat-Nritya", as delineated by "Menaka", may be taken as an episode of unmistakable significance. "Menaka's" rhythmic sway and dignity as the slim "gopi" with the earthen water-pot, her fling of the stone, her expression of the various moods between annoyance and ecstasy and, finally, her coquettish mimery of Krishna's flute lacked little in narrative force or artistic appeal. The "Naga-Kanya Nritya", more obviously dramatic than narrative, was rendered with perfect confidence and success by "Menaka". "Kokila" in "Panghat-Nritya" as well as in the "Naga-Kanya Nritya", rendered assistance which entitles her to greater success.

LYRIC POEM.

For the first time in modern history has the attempt been made to understand and indicate the elements of poetic appeal, of universal importance, India inherits in her art and culture, climate and environment and figures, particularly, of her women. "Usha-Nritya" was, truly, a revelation. "Menaka" sealed it as a lyric poem. "Usha-Nritya" Dance of the Dawn, like the dawn, must be observed, not only described or discussed. Is it too much to request "Menaka" to reveal for us, as often as she can, the poetry of the dawn, the opening of the lotus buds, the sway of tree-tops, the flight of birds, the dance of the peacocks and of the girl to the temple enraptured and happy with the peace and promise of the coming day?

DANCE MUSIC.

Many regions of artistic importance still remain practically unexplored in Indian music. Problems, for instance, of Indian orchestra, of the appropriate employment for various purposes of Indian music, are only just beginning to be discerned. Miss Madri Desai's courageous adaptation of Indian melodies for the dance themes, "Bhakti-Bhava," "Panghat" and "Usha-Nritya", suggests the necessity for further and continued efforts on the same lines. Miss Desai's adaptation of Indian music was, to cite Mon. Algeranoff, an endeavour that "made Indian music intelligent and possible for dancing." Her song which evoked immediate response and whole-hearted applause from the audience by its modulated restraint, feeling accent and power proved that when the right opportunity is offered to them men and women of enlightenment do not miss it. Noisy gymnastics may be the necessary exercise, the grammar, for music. It is not music. Music is an art. It demands the attention of artists and of those who are competent to understand the value and significance of art.

"AU REVOIR."

"Is it farewell, or, au revoir Madame?" That was my question as I entered, once again, Madame Pavlova's room immediately after the last performance of the "Radha-Krishna". With a joyous and encouraging sparkle in the eyes and a warm touch of the hands, a characteristic of the great artiste she replied, "It is au revoir."

"And, Madame, your impressions of what you saw here and your message for the artists who are working courageously for the advancement of art, may I have them?"

(Madame Pavlova's impressions and message will be embodied in an article to be published early next week.)

THE PROBLEM OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES

URGENCY OF ITS SOLUTION

It is a thousand pities that the present unenviable condition of the middle classes has not so far evoked any consideration at the hands of either Government or Indian leaders. Day in and day out we have been hearing of general strikes and sympathetic strikes of mill workers, backed by the moral and material support of leaders not only in India but from outside. We have also been hearing in season and out of season cries for reforms, political, social, religius etc., such as Swaraj, Dominion Status, Independence; Removal of Untouchability, Widow Remarriage, post-puberty marriage, age of consent in marital or extra-marital state and the like. In fact, even the vilest prostitution does not escape the attention of leaders. But the most pressing problem of the present day so far as the middle classes are concerned - to live or not to live - has not so far received that attention its urgency requires.

MOST NEGLECTED.

One will have to search in vain in the various speeches delivered in the Congress and other conferences in Calcutta for a solution of this problem. Government and leaders alike are equally negligent of the not-to-be-coveted position of the middle classes. If anything, the leaders wax eloquent in the various Legislative Councils urging retrenchment, knowing full well that such an axe is applied in the case of the most over-worked and ill-paid clerks.

The middle class man by virtue of the environments in which he has been brought up has to put on a false appearance and to adjust his living accordingly. He spends his all, begs and borrows to get himself educated, and after his educational career finds himself stranded without any hope of being able to maintain himself and those depending on him. The nature of education nowadays imparted in schools and colleges being such as to make him fit only for a clerk, and that profession being already overcrowded he has no other means of subsistence. Furthermore, this over-crowded profession attracts unfortunately even aristocratic and wealthy classes. Instances of such well-to-do people competing for these petty posts in Govt. service with their less fortunate brethren are not wanting. M. L. Cs. and M. L. As. vie with one another in getting their sons and near and distant relations employed in Government service.

MISERABLE CONDITIONS.

Owing to such unhealthy competition, the limited field for employment due to depression of trade etc., all round, the nature of education imparted and the apathy and negligence of Government and leaders alike, the lot of the middle classes is becoming more and more miserable, leading to unimaginable suffering and privations and suicide in several instances.

The writer remembers a painful incident at a meeting of the South Indians at Parel held to bid farewell to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar on the eve of his departure for England 'to recoup his health' An unfortunate South Indian, who was suffering from the pangs of the miseries of unemployment for several months, though not years, stood up with tears in his eyes to express his suffering. Strangely enough, the protagonist of independence for India laughed at the unemployed countryman of his and asked him to sit down. This is the sympathy, which the tears of a suffering unemployed evoked from a leader of the eminence of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Only the other day, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have addressed our countrymen to 'refuse to be poor'. It would have been more whole some had he advised them to 'refuse to be middle class men.'

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

The condition of the unemployed middle classes throughout India is becoming more and more serious, and every year the various schools and colleges add their quota to swell the ranks of the unemployed army. The tragedy of it can be easily gauged by seeing the advertisements calling for graduates on Rs. 40/- if not less.

Notes of the Day.

Miracle of Soviet Russia.

Speaking in the Jinnah Hall on his impressions of Soviet Russia and on the progress that the country has made specially during the last five years, Mr. Ryan of Australia said: "The wonder was that the Russians were able to do all this inspite of the fact that they were boycotted by the rest of the world." This is the true miracle of Soviet Russia. As in other modern countries so in Russia have there been famine, unemployment, industrial troubles and all manner of conflicts. Of course, Russia is not yet a paradise; but it is emphatically not a hell either, although a whole civilised world has evidently been doing, its best for the last ten years to convert it into one. Indeed as Mr. Ryan shewed, the progress that she has already made will compare favourably with the efforts of any other country to ameliorate the condition of its people. The worker's value having been recognised there, it is quite natural that conditions of work should be congenial and comfortable. We particularly note that "the description of half-starved and ill-clad men in the streets was more applicable to Bombay or Calcutta than to Moscow." Russia is progressing and progressing so irresistibly that barriers are now breaking down. We learn from a speech of M. Litvinoff, delivered in mail week, that besides securing cordial relations with Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, Russia is rapidly developing economic relations with Germany, U. S. A., Italy and other powers. The only principal exception, of course, is Great Britain.

Mrs. Naidu in America.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's last letter to Mahatma Gandhi, reproduced from "Young India" in our columns, should inspire every Indian. Her reference to the Negroes, the "disinherited children of America", as she calls them, is most touching and must remind one forcibly of the disinherited children of India. "They are so cultured," she says, "so gifted, some of them so beautiful, all of them so infused with earnest and sensitive appreciation of all that is authentic in modern ideals of life, and yet and yet ..... there is a bar sinister upon their brow, ... They are socially and spiritually outcast children of America." How poignant must be the feeling of the educated "untouchables" of India, treated as outcasts by the political outcasts of the country!

Where was India.

At New York Mrs. Naidu attended the World Alliance for Peace banquet at which about 70 nationalities took part, the banquet hall being decorated with the flags of all the free nations. Invited to speak, Mrs. Naidu somewhat startled the audience by asking where, among all the flags of large and little, old and new, Western and Eastern nations on the wall was the flag of India. And what was the significance, she asked further, and where was the reality of all the talk about world peace when one-fifth of the human race was still under political subjection? Millions here will echo the sentiment. Would that there millions could exert themselves to break the shaikles of subjection.

Pretender to Afghan Throne?

Poor Afghanistan is not to have peace—so far as is humanly possible. Now that fighting has definitely ceased, comes the news that the late Sirdar Ayub Khan's son Sirdar Omar Khan, who was detained, along with other members of his family, at Allahabad under Government of India's surveillance, has disappeared, presumably to take advantage of the rebellion in Afghanistan and make a bid for the throne. That his appearance on the scene may add appreciably to the Afghan King's difficulties and may lead to bloodshed that has so far been avoided to a very great extent is both possible and probable. The amazing part of the flight is that the Sirdar leaves Allahabad on the 20th of December but it is only after a fortnight that Government officials, who are extra-watchful of Indian 'suspects' even like the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, suddenly wake up to discover that he has disappeared. Government are therefore now offering "handsome rewards" along the whole Frontier for his capture. The Sirdar would be more than foolish if he were to throw away the advantage of a fortnight's start and hang around for the purpose of obliging would-be captors. Indeed there are suggestions that he has already reached his destination.

B.A., B.Sc., B.T. for a post carrying a salary of Rs. 60/-, which unfortunately he could not get. This is the situation. The time has now come to ask whether it is not the duty of leaders of various schools of thought to find out a solution for this malady. Above all is it not the bounden duty of the Congress to find ways and means to alleviate the suffering of the middle classes. Is the Congress to concern itself with the discussion of Dominion Status versus Independence only and have not the middle classes a right to expect that body to help them in their greatest hour of need. Will the leaders do anything to mitigate the evil which eats the vitals of

STOP TALK AND PREPARE FOR ACTION

Time Limit Means Period of Organisation.

PT. MOTILAL SPEAKS OUT!

"I have not and never had any faith in Britain's Promise"

CONGRESS' LEAD TO GOVT. AND COUNTRY

Subhas Bose wants fighting Programme

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

"The Calcutta session of the congress is fraught with lessons both for the Bureaucracy and the people" said Pundit Motilal Nehru in the course of an interview to the Associated Press. It has shown that we have arrived at a stage when the policy of drift is no longer safe for either side and the party which fails to profit by the lessor it has to learn is bound to come to grief. Government must take a long forward stride immediately if a very grave situation is to be averted in the near future. People must cease talking and take to active preparation to aquire strength and sanction to enforce their demand. By approving the All Parties Committee Report the Congress has shown the right step for Government to take and by adopting the programme formulated by Mahatma Gandhi it has shown to people the right course to adopt. The future largely depends upon the response made by both the sides.

NO TIME LIMIT.

Question:—In your address and public statements you have often stated that you will accept dominion status if it is offered before it is too late. Does your time limit synchronise with the time fixed by the Congress?

Answer:—The words, too late, have no reference to any time limit as no such limit was in contemplation when they were ustd. They refer to the extent to which people of India are ready at any time to enforce their own terms. My point was that if Dominion Status was withheld up to the moment the people were prepared to enforce their terms to the fullest extent, they would naturally prefer complete independence and it would then be too late to offer them Dominion Status.

POSITION NEXT YEAR.

Question:—What will be your position on the 1st of January 1930? Will you join the independant group or will you have faith in Dominion Status.

Answer: My position on 1st January 1930 will be determined by the situation as I then find it. But whatever that situation may be, there will in my opinion, be ample scope for the necessary action within the Congress without joining any particular group. There is no question of faith or no faith in Dominion Status.

Question is whether there can be any faith in the promise of Britain to give Dominion Status to India. I have made no secret of the fact that I have not and never had any faith in that promise.

For those like me who have no faith in the promise, time limit means a period of preparation and organisation. For those who have faith in the promise, it means that they will be disillusioned if dominion status does not come before the first of January 1930. The entire country will then be ready to march forward on the road to complete independence.

CONVENTION'S SUCCESS.

Question: Was the convention in your opinion a success?

Answer:—As between Government and people it was a complete success, for the latter as well have united in the demand for immediate grant of Dominion Status. Differences that remain are on non-essentials and can easily be adjusted the moment there is a favourable guesture from Government.

CONGRESS ULTIMATUM.

Question:—How do you propose to convey to the Government of India and Parliament the ultimatum given by the Congress?

Answer:—The Congress has simply laid down the programme of action for the whole country of which all whom it may concern can take due notice. It is not necessary for us to deliver any ultimatum to the Government.—A. P.

THE TIME LIMIT

—:o:—

"For those like me no faith in the promise (Britain's), time limit means a period of preparation and organisation. For those who have faith in the promise, it means that they will be disillusioned if Dominion Status does not come before the first of January 1930. The entire country will then be ready to march forward on the road of complete Independence."

—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DRIFT NO LONGER SAFE

—:o:—

"The Calcutta Session of the Congress is fraught with lessons both for the bureaucracy and the people. It has shown that we have arrived at a stage when the policy of drift is no longer safe for either side, and the party which fails to profit by the lesson it has to learn is bound to come to grief."

—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

SUBHAS BOSE ON CONGRESS

—:o:—

MORAL VICTORY FOR INDEPENDENCE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in an interview with the Associated Press said:—

"I consider the resolution as adopted by the Congress as lowering of the flag which was hoisted at Madras. Unfortunately the vote of the House was not the vote on the simple issue of Independence versus Dominion Status. There were many, probably several hundreds, who voted for the main resolution not out of regard for the principle which was embodied, but out of regard for the personality of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The appearance of Mahatma Gandhi on the scene has certainly complicated the issue. Many delegates who voted against the amendment felt that, if they did not do so, they would be throwing overboard the older leaders, a contingency which they were not prepared to face. Considering the fact that almost all prominent leaders were actively against the amendment, I consider it to be a moral victory for the principle for which my party loyally stood, that we were able to secure as many as 973 votes. We have been given certain number of seats on the Working Committee and we, as a party, have decided to co-operate with the other members of the Working Committee in so far as it is possible without detriment to the principle for which we stand. If the majority in the Working Committee adopted a fighting programme certainly they will have the fullest support from the younger section. Apart from this we shall carry on with full vigour our propaganda in favour of Complete Independence and shall endeavour to the best of our ability to devise those sanctions without which no national demand can be enforced. I have no doubt that before long those who voted in favour of the main resolution will be disillusioned and will realise that nothing has been gained though much has been lost by adopting a resolution which, according to the considered opinion the younger section in the Congress, amounted to lowering of the flag."

Asked about his impressions of the proceedings of the Convention, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose declined to say anything.—A. P. Special.

DR. BESANT AND CONGRESS

—:o:—

NEED OF ACTIVE POLITICAL WORK

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Dr. Annie Besant who returned from Allahabad to-day on her way to Madras, has made the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"Amid the wreckage of steady and consistent political work and the substitution of the programme of social reforms during the year of grace kindly given to the British Parliament by the Congress during which it may consider the scheme which apparently is not to be formally presented to it, one solid political piece of work survives, the unfinished Report of the All-Parties' Conference which met first in February, 1928, and has been adjourned 'sine die' on the message brought by Mr. Gandhi from the Chairman of its Committee, Pandit Motilal Nehru, now the President of the Congress. While still only the President-elect he boldly pointed out that the Congress was only one of the bodies constituting the All-Parties' Conference and would not, therefore, claim to dominate the rest. He himself, however, as Chairman of the Committee, has his own personal authority and has adjourned the Committee, its work incomplete, 'sine die'. It may or may not be summoned this year, next year or any year to come. His decision was announced to us by his messenger, Mr. Ganchi, who on his own account had substituted the above-mentioned programme for political work. A delay of this kind is likely to kill out the enthusiasm with which Pandit Motilal Nehru presided at eight large Conferences of delegates and general public approving the Report. The most powerful of the parties associated in the work after the Congress is the Liberal Federation, of which I am a member. I am also President of another constituent body, the Home Rule League, founded in 1916.

I went to Allahabad yesterday to consult Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor of the "Leader", on the policy of the Federation. I found that that body had whole-heartedly supported the Nehru Report. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru having made a fine fighting speech pointing out to Government that its bayonets did not form a secure or comfortable seat. The Federation will carry on propaganda for the Report during the year 1929, while the Congress is busy with its social reforms as preparation following the advice of Government with which I have no sympathy. We can make social reforms much more efficiently when we are free. The Congress has also reaffirmed the Madras resolution on Independence while also supporting Dominion Status of the Report. This is one of 'compromises'. I propose to concentrate my political work on the Nehru Report as a member of the Council of the Liberal Federation working with any political organisation willing to support it."—A. P. Special.

PATH TO FOLLOW

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"By approving the All Parties' Committee Report the Congress has shown the right step for Government to take, and by adopting the programme formulated by Mahatma Gandhi it has shown to the people the right course to adopt. The future largely depends upon the response made by both the sides".

—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

MAHATMA TO VISIT SIND

—:o:—

LEAVES CALCUTTA FOR WARDHA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi who left last night for Wardha will proceed thence to Sind. Pandit Motilal Nehru and party are leaving to-morrow (Saturday) by the Punjab Mail for Allahabad.—A. P. Special.

MR. PARKER GILBERT'S REPORT

—:o:—

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Berlin—German Labour, while recognising the Reparations obligations, objects to working below the level of civilised existence is the comment of the socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts" symptomatic of a temper aroused by Mr. Parker Gilbert's report. The organ of Dr. Stresemann's party hopes that the experts at the forthcoming conference will make up for the shortcomings of Mr. Gilbert's report; otherwise the Conference will be a failure. The Social Democratic Party's organ declares that Germany's payments hitherto have only been possible through foreign loans.—Reuter's Special Service.

PEACE RESTORED AT KABUL

Routed Robbers Retreat To Mountains

SHINWARI REBELS QUIET

—:o:—

Afghan Consul Refutes Baseless Rumours

The Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay sends us the following latest information which he has received officially from Kabul.

The robbers from the Northern part of Kabul who were hiding in the Baga Bela mountains were completely defeated by the King's troops on the night of 29th December last, and are now retreating to other mountains. The army assisted by loyal hill tribes is endeavouring to round up the whole gang. The Shinwaris are now quiet and the present situation at Kabul is peaceful and quite satisfactory.

BASELESS RUMOURS.

The alarming news that is at present being spread in the country regarding the situation in Afghan territory emanates from motor drivers coming from beyond the frontiers to Peshawar. It is not reliable news and more in the manner of gossip. The Afghan Consul, therefore, has sounded a note of warning in his press communication against baseless and alarming rumours. How far the gossip-mongers at Peshawar are to be relied upon for veracity can be found from the way they confuse names like the Gofernment House at Kabul with "Delgusha Palace". The Consul also states that he has sufficient proofs with him to show that the alarming reports appearing in certain papers are false.

PEACE IN JALALABAD AREA

PESHAWAR, Jan. 4.

News has been received that peace has been patched up in Jalalabad area, but details are not available. The Kandhahar-Quetta telegraph wires are interrupted. —A. P.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION FROM AMMAN

—:o:—

GOOD EFFECT ON RAIDERS

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Amman.—A strong column of twenty-five cars including a detachment of Frontier Force, conveyed by a six-wheel Air Force tenders, and accompanied by representatives of the British Resident and Emil Abdullah started on a punitive expedition from Amman against the section of Beni Sakhr tribe which has been raiding the Nejd territory contrary to Emir Abdullah's orders. The Column reached its objective and brought back the son of the Sheikh as a hostage and a number of camels as fine.

The expedition has had good effect in the prevention of raids, showing the will of Trans-Jordania Government to check any activities against Nejd.—Reuter's Special.

FUNCTIONS OF A LIBRARIAN

—:o:—

He must have proper understanding of his books

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S ADDRESS

Hospitality, not Size, makes a library big

As Chairman of the Reception Committee, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, delivered the following address at the All-India Library Conference held at Calcutta:—

Greed is one of the chief of man's internal enemies. Once he starts to gather and store, he becomes distracted with the obsession of Number, and tends to overlook the purpose of his accumulating. Whether it be the gathering of money to fill his own strong-room, or the gathering of men to enlarge his particular sect, the spirit of accumulation sweeps him along on its current, and its blind speech blurs the destination which was his objective,—his mind forgets that the value of any truth is not to be measured by its content of things.

HOW BIGNESS IS ESTIMATED.

Most libraries are possessed with this passion for accumulation. Three-quarters of their books do not come into use,—their overgrown proportions even thrust into a corner the specially selected few that are meant for being actually used. In our popular parlance the man of large riches is called a great man. When a millionaire comes into a gathering, all vie with one another to do him honour,—an honour not dependent on what he has to give, but merely on what he has. Much in the same way, the bigness of all library is estimated by the number of its volumes. The facilities offered for their use that should have been its glory, are not deemed necessary for its pride.

DICTIONARY AND LITERATURE.

The words that are owned by our language have two different repositories,—one is the dictionary, the other is its literature. It is useful to collect all the known words in a comprehensive dictionary, though comparatively, but few of them are actually current. On the other hand the range of words found in literature,—which are living and therefore of which not one can be spared,—is ever so much less. And yet it has to be admitted that the value of literature is more than that of the dictionary.

AVERAGE LIBRARIAN.

The same truth applies to the library. That part of its contents which is for the purpose of extensive accumulation has its usefulness, but the other part which is for constant and varied use, gives it its significance. 'The average librarian', however, rarely takes thought or trouble to bring the largest number of books to the utmost use, because it is always easier to overwhelm the public mind with the mere display of quantitative abundance.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LIBRARY.

In order to bring a library into the fullest use, it is necessary that its contents should be clearly and specifically brought to notice, otherwise it is difficult for the ordinary man to find his way about them, and the library is left as a city of vast accommodation that lacks sufficient means of communication. Those who frequent libraries on some special quest of their own, may manage to make a track for themselves by dint of their urgent pursuit. But the library itself should recognise its share of responsibility in the matter. Because it has the books, it is incumbent on the library to get them read, for then only is it justified. It is not enough that it passively permits visitors: its invitation should be active. For, as the Sanskrit proverb tells us: 'annashtam yannadiyate', that which is not given is wasted.

HOSPITALITY NOT SIZE.

The usual thing is for a library to say: 'Here is my catalogue, come and select for yourself'. But in the usual catalogue there is no introduction, no invitation, no spirit of welcome. That library alone can be called hospitable which shows an eagerness to invite readers to the feast at its disposal,—it is such hospitality that makes a library big, not its size. That the readers make the library, is not the whole truth: the library likewise makes the readers.

FUNCTION OF A LIBRARIAN.

If this truth is kept in view, we at once realise what a great function is that of the librarian. His duty does not end with the acquisition, classification and caretaking of the volumes in his charge; in other words, multiplication and division do not constitute the main aspect of his duty; he must have a proper understanding of his books as well. If a library is too big, it becomes practically impossible for the librarian adequately to acquire such true understanding. That is why I feel that the big library can but function as a store-house, and only the small one serve as a refectory which can furnish the wherewithal for daily sustenance and enjoyment.

A SMALL LIBRARY.

'My idea of a small library' is one that keeps books on every subject, but only select books, not one of which is there only as an offering of worship to Number, but each one of which stands on its own merits; where the librarian is a true devotee, devoid of ulterior seeking, free from pride in the mere loading of shelves, capable of discriminate rejection. 'A library which makes just enough provision that can be placed before its guests for their delectation, with a librarian who has the qualities of a host, not a store-keeper.

THOSE UNOPENED PERIODICALS.

Consider, for instance, the case of a library which takes in a number of periodicals, published at home and abroad. If some one on the staff made it his duty regularly to compile a list of the specially interesting articles and hang it up in a conspicuous place, would that not immensely increase the chances of their being read? As it is, three-fourths of these remain unopened encumbering the space and burdening the shelves as they keep on accumulating. The same is the case with new books. Very few librarians attempt to acquaint themselves, much less their constituents, with the contents. Yet, is it not obvious that the wealth they have to offer should be made known as soon as new books come to hand?

CIRCLES OF READERS:

Made known to whom? In each case to a SPECIAL CIRCLE OF READERS. Every library should have as its indispensable adjuncts such special circles of readers. These alone can give it life. The worth of a librarian I would gauge by his power of attracting and looking after such circles, of acting as the intermediary for an intimacy of relationship between reader and library. That is to say, on him is cast the burden not only of the books, but of their readers as well, and in the maintaining of both is the test of his efficiency, of the proper discharge of his trust.

LIBRARIAN'S DUTY.

And even as to the books, the librarian's duty should not be confined to those that he can gather, but he must also keep himself acquainted with all those others that are published from time to time, subject by subject. For the purposes of our school at Santiniketan, for example, we have have to keep ourselves in touch with all the publications intended for children, so as to be able to make our selection. Every library should assist in work of this kind. This they could do by keeping up-to-date lists of books on the different subjects, that have gained a reputation. If it became known that a particular library was endeavouring to discharge this duty, I am sure that the publishers would be glad to co-operate by furnishing it with lists of their publications, together with resume of their contents.

CIRCULATION OF LISTS.

In conclusion, it is my submission to the All-India Library Conference that it should consider the question of preparing and circulating such quarterly, half-yearly or at the least annual lists from which the main features of the best new books in the English language,—scientific literary and historical—may be gathered. If it be the object of this Conference to stimulate the founding and growth of libraries all over the country, then such object can be best promoted by thus affording a guide to the books that should be procured; incidentally also thereby assisting the libraries in what should be their main work—not the mere collecting and keeping of books, but actively acquainting their constituents with and interesting them in their contents.

STUDY THE RYOT

How to Improve Indian Agriculture

PROF. V. G. KALE'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. V. G. Kale at the Indian Economic Conference held at Mysore.

You will all agree with me, I am sure, when I say that the paucity of professed economists who have attained eminence in their special province and of their scientific output, is not a matter of which India can feel proud. The serious drawbacks of our whole educational system and the inadequacy of the constitutional, the academic and the financial provision made for higher studies by our Universities are too patent and too often discussed to need reference at my hands. And what is the position to-day? In spite of the fact that Economics has figured as a subject for study at our colleges for over two generations, there are hardly any scholars among us whose names may be mentioned with those of the many renowned professors at the western universities. At those seats of learning savants have been actively working from their professorial chairs for more years than many of us have lived on this earth. Professors at our colleges in India have taught undergraduates and retired to their European or Indian homes without leaving any traces of their influence or their work. Marshal, Nicholson and Cannan, Fisher, Clark, Taussig and Seligman, Walras and Gide, Schmoller, Wagner, Menger the Webers, Brentano, Span and Diehl, Wicksel and Cassel, Loria and Pareto, to mention only a few names, are thinkers most of whom have built up traditions, founded schools or systems of thought and spread inspiration which is gratefully acknowledged even in India. The steady, annual outturn of research and discussion in the field of Economics in western countries is enviably varied and large, and our soil is comparatively barren. These observations are not the outcome of undue pessimism or exaggerated self-depreciation, but only a frank statement of facts, and they have a special significance in view of the high appreciation I feel for the few Indian professors who have been doing commendable work in the midst of difficulties and of the decidedly cheerful prospect that I see opening before me.

DISCOURAGING FACTORS.

Until very recently, Indian professors were expected only to cater for the needs of undergraduates preparing for the degree examination, the level of teaching and study was very low and the facilities at the colleges were extremely poor, the Universities contenting themselves with prescribing the courses of instruction and examining candidates. Outside the colleges and the universities, the impulse to the investigation and discussion of economic problems came from the political and social conditions as they steadily developed in the country. Chronic poverty and recurrent famines, the 'laisser faire' and 'laisser passer' attitude of the state, the land revenue and currency policies of government, the growing indebtedness of the peasantry, overcentralization of administration, famished provincial finance, cotton import and excise duties, the salt tax the decay of indigenous industries—were matters which chiefly attracted public attention and evoked discussion, and Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade, Romesh Dutt and Gokhale became exponents of independent economic thought in all such directions. Pure Economics found no devotees, and economic history and economic policies absorbed the attention of such few students as the unfavourable conditions in the country produced. This tendency also finds a parallel in the development of economic studies in France. Apart from political organizations which made it their business to mould public opinion on economic problems, there were neither associations nor journals which devoted themselves to the study of economic theory the investigation of economic conditions and the suggestion of government policies. In the absence of initiative and power of vision and intellectual lethargy reigned any kind to mould things, mental depressupreme. This state of things persisted for years, and little was done either by the Universities or by enlightened public opinion to improve it. Indian economists and publicists found no place on the committees and commissions which were appointed from time to time to enquire into various questions of economic and general public interest. They were thus deprived of the opportunities to handle such problems from the theoretical and the practical points of view; and government and the nation lost the benefit of the touch with the realities of Indian life and sentiment which they were best calculated to supply. The atmosphere within the universities and outside was, in this way, not very congenial to the outburst of economic speculation or to the formulation of plans of economic and social reform, though the little that was achieved in the unfavourable conditions, left no doubt as to the latent possibilities of the nation in those respects. It is needless to refer to such work e.g., of Ranade, Dutt, Joshi.

But let me hope that we are leaving this depressing past behind, that a new era has now dawned and that the future for the cultivation of the science and the practice of Economics is more encouraging. It is a welcome sign of the times that our newer Universities have provided for postgraduates teaching and research in Economics as one of their regular functions, and University professors have been appointed to guide and control the work.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

It is again a welcome sign of the times that, to judge from the appointment of economic experts on the Fiscal Commission and the Royal Commissions on Indian Currency and Agriculture, as also on the Boards of enquiry into the application of industries for protection, that government has given up its old policy of exclusion.

No better index of the new economic awakening that is coming over the country can be found than the commendable efforts which are being made in the different Provinces to collect facts relating to rural and urban life. Middle class family budgets, the standard of living and the wages of the working classes, the different aspects of the agricultural economy, the co-operative movement, are some of the subjects which are likewise engaging the attention of several, among whom government officials are seen to take a welcome part. The papers which are read before our Conference are a significant testimony to the highly systematic and useful nature of the tasks undertaken in this respect by the members of our Association. Wherever one turns, one comes up with an economic problem—why, India's immediate national future itself is one such big problem. We have to strive in the profound faith that we can usefully contribute to its solution. We must make our voice heard and must train the coming generation in the scientific ways of thought.

MISSION OF ECONOMISTS.

Points of general agreement, as they emerge out of recent discussions, may be noted:—Economics as a science has its province well marked out; it deals with one aspect of social life which is related to the efforts of men to satisfy their wants. The distinguishing principle of economic activity is the general principle of rational human conduct, the principle of minimum of sacrifice. This principle is, however, applied by the individual within the limits of a community and as its organ, and subject to its laws, ethics, usages and traditions. Economic life is nothing preordained, natural and rigid, and we can not scientifically treat it in terms of quantity only. The science of economics, dealing with such life, has no ideal of its own to preach, but its theories which are based upon historical and contemporary events, are calculated to show how the social ends that are proposed may be most efficiently attained. Thus are kept apart the provinces of economics and ethics as sister sciences, as the mixing up and the overlapping of the two does not make for the scientific treatment of problems. It can not, however, be forgotten that though Economics has no ethical judgments to offer and must not tread on the domains of sociology and politics, which are separate disciplines, it can not ignore the intimate relation of these two to itself and the influence of social and political conditions upon economic life. Hence the preference shown by many authors to the name social, national or political economy over economics. This terminology brings out the radical distinction between Economics and the natural sciences with which it got confused in the hands of the classical school. Apart from the fact that we can speak of the art of Economics, political economy is a practical science not only in the sense that it bases its generalizations on facts of actual life, but on the consideration that its theories must throw light on the efficacy of measures which are proposed. It must thus deal with dynamic as well as static social conditions. The economists is, therefore, compared to a physician who, on carefully considering all the circumstances relating to a patient's complaint, suggests what are, according to him, the most suitable remedies to combat the illness. Measures of political and social reform may, in this way be judged from the point of view of economic science and economic judgments may be offered. The self-denying ordinance proposed for the economist that he must strictly confine himself to the study of what is and the discovery of the laws by which it has so become and must never venture to overstep the boundaries to say what will be or ought to be, appears to be ill-conceived and unnecessary. It is not enough to know the why and the how of things, and a knowledge of the whither also is essential. The restrictions suggested will render economics sterile and useless and

Continued on next page.

ABSENCE OF UPWARD MOVEMENT

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CANNOT BE INTERPRETED AS RELAPSE

NO CHANGE IN KING'S CONDITION

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The King's condition was practically unchanged in the past thirtysix hours. The continued absence of upward movement as pointed out in the medical statement earlier cannot be interpreted as a relapse.

If all goes well the Duke of York and Duke of Gloucester will go to Sandringham on 7th January with a small shooting party for a week.

The Prince of Wales will possibly go the following week to continue shooting. —Reuter.

A LITTLE MORE RESTFUL DAY

—:o:—

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON KING'S HEALTH

LONDON, Jan. 4.

It was officially stated at 9-30 p.m. that the King was having a little more restful day.—Reuter

DUKE FALLS IN DITCH

—:o:—

The Duke of Gloucester while hunting at Quorn near Barsby fell into wide ditch but escaped with shaking.—Reuter.

AERODROMES IN IRAQ

—:o:—

USE NOT PERMITTED TO CIVIL AIRCRAFT

LONDDN, Jan. 3.

The Hague,—Explaining the suspension of experimental flights of Dutch aeroplanes to and from the Dutch East Indies, the official statement points out that the machines must use certain military aerodromes in Iraq and the increased number of civilian flights have caused too much inconvenience. Therefore the British Government is unable to continue to permit civil aircraft to use these aerodromes until the inconvenience is obviated. The Dutch Government is proceeding to ascertain when the use of aerodromes will again be possible.—Reuter

THE INDIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

—:o:—

WHY ITS EUROPEAN STAFF RESIGNED

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Eric Dunstan, ex-General Manager of the Indian Broadcasting Company, has returned to the British Broadcasting Corporation in the capacity of Announcer. He said in an interview that the whole staff in India resigned because they felt that they were neither earning their salaries nor building for the future on inadquate finances provided for the programmes. He declared that Indian company "had been using the crew of the Mauretania to run a Cross-Channel steamer."—Reuter.

PREPARATORY DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Moscow.—M. Litvinoff has received a letter announcing the convocation of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee for 15th April.—Reuter.

BALIVIA AND PARAGUAY SIGN PAN-AMERICAN PROTOCAL

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—Bolivia and Paraguay have signed the Pan-American Conference Protocol for a settlement of the dispute. —Reuter.

A SUCCESSFUL LIGHTNING STRIKE

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

About 250 workers of the Cawnpore Textile Mill struck work last evening and this morning on the allegation that the head jobber of the Carding Department exacted bribes. The grievance of the workers was immediately redressed, Mill authorities discharging the person complained against and the mill has resumed normal working.—A. P.

'FORWARD'' SEDITION CASE

—:o:—

ORDERS RESERVED TILL MONDAY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Orders were reserved till Monday in the case in which Satyaranjan Bakshi and Pulinbehary Dhar, editor and Printer respectively of "Forward", are being prosecuted before Mr. Roxbourgh on charges of sedition. The offending article entitled "The Uniformed" appeared in Forward on its December. Charges were framed against the accused under Section 124A.

The Public Prosecutor submitted that the article came within the purview of the sedition section.

Mr. B. C. Chatterji, counsel for the defence, maintained that the article referred to the East India Company and to police force. He submitted that there was no attack on the Government and as such the article did not come under the purview of Section 124 A.

The Magistrate reserved orders till Monday.—A. P.

THIRD TEST MATCH

—:o:—

AUSTRALIA'S TAIL REFUSES TO WAG

ENGLAND'S SUPERB BATTING

LONDON, Ja. 4.

Melbourne.—The Australia's second innings came to a close for 351. At the close of the day's play England had made 171 for the loss of one wicket.—Reuter.

SUTCLIFFE'S 83.

Melbourne.—Resumption of Australia's second innings was delayed to-day on account of heavy rain in the morning. The weather, however, was brilliant when the play was resumed at 12-30. Australia were all out for the addition of four runs to their overnight score. White captured five wickets at a cost of 107 runs. England then went in on their second venture and lost Hobbs when Surrey man had made 49 and Sutcliffe was 83 (not out). —Reuter's Special.

Australia (1st innings-	397
England (1st innings)	417
Australia (2nd innings)	351
England (2nd innings)	171
	(for 1 wkt).

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

ADMISSIBILITY OF CIPHER CODE QUESTIONED

PATNA, Jan. 3.

Continuing his arguments in the Deoghar Conspiracy Case in the Patna High High Court Mr. Nandkeolyar, counsel for the accused, discussed the admissiblity of the cipher code. He contended that unless it was proved that the code was the work of a conspirator, it could not be used as evidence. There was no evidence at all except pure speculation to justify that it was the work of a conspirator. If they had not proved that the cipher was the product of a conspirator then it must go out. The cipher was in somebody elses handwriting and it did not contain Birens name at all. Only a certain document was found in his possession.

Here the Chief Justice pointed out that the act of possession was proved and it could therefore be inferred that it was the act of a conspirator.

A MATTER OF INFERENCE.

Counsel submitted that it could not be left to inference only. The crown relied on it as the work of a conspirator and as such he was entitled to proof of it, but that proof was wanting. The prosecution had stated that the object of what was called the Hindustan Republican Association was to establish a Federated Republic of the United States of India by an organised and armed revolution and that the yellow leaflet was its constitution. He contended that there was no evidence at all to prove the existence of such an Association. The only evidence of its existence was the yellow leaflet. On this leaflet they were asked to assume the existence of the Association.

The Chief Justice pointed out that there would have been an attempt to bring it into existence.

Counsel argued that there was no evidence as to its actual existence. There must be a series of confirmations to draw a reasonable inference as to its being brought into existence. The code did not prove that such a conspiracy existed. Counsel argued that the code which was supposed to be the working register of the conspirators was not kept up to date and even change of address was not noted and therefore such a register which was obsolete could not be the working register of conspirators.

NOTHING DEFINITE ABOUT THE CODE

The Chief Justice remarked that it might have been due to carelessness on the part of the conspirators. Counsel contended that one could make only guesses regarding the code but there was nothing definite. The working register did not show whether it was the continuation of a previous conspiracy or an attempt at a conspiracy in 1928 and if such a conspiracy did exist it had actually ceased and broken up. If this conspiracy existed sometime ago it no longer existed in 1927 as the working register was not upto date and it only left them in the realm of speculations. The rule of the code was that no member of the Association would be known to another member either by face or name but in this case all the persons were known to each other. The code did not connote if it was an organisation for a revolutionary purpose and did not throw any light on the actual case. Counsel then discussed the searches made by the police.

At this stage the court adjourned.—A. P.

FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM

—:o:—

NEED OF RADICAL REORGANISATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, the Labour Leader in an interview regarding the present labour situation says:—

"I know I am voicing the opinion of many who have been associated with the All-India Trade Union Congress since its inauguration in expressing serious concern about the future of the movement. The proceedings of the Jharia Congress were extremely disappointing. Very little altea-

It is no use disguising the fact that the communist element is steadily gaining in influence and aims at capturing the movement. Genuine trade unionism does not believe in strikes as a means of building it up and it disapproves wholly of the policy of promoting class consciousness by fomenting industrial unrest. All-India Trade Union Congress is being exploited in the name of the workers by a few interested groups and must be readically reorganised to prevent the movement from

DELHI SEASON BEGINS

Questions Before Presidents' Conference

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Delhi season begins in right earnest with the return of the Viceroy to the headquarters this week. The first of the important meetings here is the Presidents' Conference on the 5th, 7th and 8th January with a tea party by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel on the 6th, when the Viceroy will grace the occasion. This Conference is the eighth of its kind and every year establishes the need for its continuance as its platform enables all Presidents to pool their experience and as far as possible promote uniform practice. Every year numerous points of details regarding interpretation of Legislative Rules and Standing Orders arise and a number of unexpected situations also face the various occupants of the Chair. For instance one of the matters which requires elucidation is as to what procedure should be adopted by a body when the Audit and the Appropriation Report of the Public Accounts Committee is placed before it. So far no guidance is available as even the Assembly has not given a lead on the point.

A NEW SITUATION.

A new situation was created in the Assembley in the last session by certain members addressing their questions to the Chair regarding Mr. Patel's tour and Mr. Patel answered these querries. The question for consideration is whether such questions can be addressed to the Chair. There is some controversy now and then regarding what is meant by the scope of the Bill and the point might be elucidated by the Conference. It has also been noticed that the position regarding short-notice questions is not clear whether the consent of the Government member concerned be obtained by the member who has given notice of the question or by the President.

VOTES OF NO-CONFIDENCE.

An interesting situation may arise in a Provincial Council where the opposition may like to move a vote of no-confidence in a Minister over his attitude towards the Government policy in the reserved half. Should the President hold such a motion admissable? The position also requires clarification as to how far discussion of a subject by resolution or adjournment motion during the budget debates bar discussion of the same subject under one or other guise. A question which has often roused interest in political circles and has even been once discussed in the Council of State is whether a House can by an adjournment motion discuss the speech of the Governor Geneal or the Governor, as the case may be, delivered either to the House or outside it. Another subject of similar controversy on which the Presidents may like to know each others' views is whether a Select Committee can discuss an amendment which will require the previous sanction of the Head of the Department before obtaining this sanction.

RIGHT OF REPLY.

It is a point of some technical interest whether a member of a Select Committee who does not wish to subscribe at all to the majority report can merely content himself by writing a minute of dissent. Some confusion exists at present regarding the right of reply to the mover of an amendment and no uniform practice is observed. Perhaps some thought may be bestowed by the conference to this problem. What strikes one in looking at the number of private bills given notice of is that not infrequently they deal with the same subject. Will it then be permissible to refer them all to a Select Committee? Another point of interest is what is the position of a bill when its mover has died at a stage when the debate on his motion to refer it to a Select Committee has not been finished. The same question may arise with regard to the death of a member who has moved a resolution but the debate on it has not concluded before he dies.

TOKEN CUTS.

There is next the question whether token cuts in the budget estimates, whether small or big, should for the purpose of priority be treated as uniform and whether these token cuts be first disposed of by a House or substantal reductions. An interesting constitutional issue to be discussed is whether a bill in a legislative body can provide that rules made thereunder shall be laid on its table a month before its next session and be liable to be amended or rescinded by a resolution of the Council.

WITH DRAWAL AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Two interesting points arise out of the previous session of the Assembly; firstly whether the chair after accepting closure can in view of a new situation withdraw that decision and let the debate proceed and whether papers and leaflets should be placed on the tables of members, and whether the President should give such permission with due regard to the sanctity of the Chamber. A point regarding allotment of days for official or non-official business and lengthening of a session at his will by a Governor is also one which may have some bearing on the interpretation of rules of business of a particular House. But perhaps what will interest the members of the various bodies most is to know whether the Presidents' Conference will consider the possibility of any member widening the scope of his resolution by an amendment so long as the amendment is relevant to the subject raised.

The Presidents Conference may thus be expected to have a very useful time during its meeting here but unfortunately the informal nature of its proceedings do not permit publication and one can only guess the points of importance calling forth exchange of view between the Presidents.—A. P.

SALVATION ARMY

CONSIDERATION OF LEADERSHIP

HIGH COUNCIL CONVOKED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Arrangements have practically been completed for a meeting of the High Council of the Salvation Army, consisting of 64 members to consider the leadership of the Army, at Sunbury-on-Thames on 8th January. Commander Eva Booth conferred with a number of delegates including her niece Commissioner Catherine, to-day. A contingent of delegates from India and Burma arrived to-day.—Reuter Special.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE AT PATNA

—:o:—

PATNA, Jan. 3.

The Age of Consent Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Moropand Joshi commenced its public sitting here to-day in the Council Chamber. The first witness examined, Pandit Nilkanta Das M.L.A., favoured legislation fixing a minimum age for marriage rather than strenfthening the penal code for the purpose. He thought that the Hindu religious shastras had laid down early marriage for girls owing to the Mahomedan rule.

CHILD MARRIAGES RARE IN BIHAR.

Mr. Jayaswal, Bar-At-Law, told the Committee that cases of child marriages were very few in Bihar. He favoured the passing of a law to prohibit marriages below 14 in the case of girls and 18 for boys. He was not in favour of amending the penal code. He was for penalising early marriages. He suggested registration of marriages.—A. P.

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TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day—and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated **nerve-food**, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

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STUDY THE RYOT

(Continued from previous page.)

will make of it nothing more than logical gymnastics.

NEED FOR EXPERT ADVICE.

When the mechanical and individualistic conception of economic life is abandoned, it follows that our science has to take adequate account of the mutual relations of different classes and the equilibrium of various forces in working out its theories. Certain activities may be beneficial to the private interests of particular individuals and classes and at the same time injurious to the interests of others, and the government, representing the community, has to set matters right. This is indeed the origin of all labour and other social legislation. The nation organized as a state, is the largest social unit which is bound by ties of rights and obligations and by duties and sacrifices, and if the equilibrium is seriously disturbed by the action and reaction of forces from within or without the community, government alone can rectify the balance. Men and nations can modify and improve their condition indeed within certain limits prescribed by nature, but they are not the slaves of the latter, which can be resisted and moulded by organized effort, as the history of the western world demonstrates. List's theory of productive power and his tariff for national uplift receive their best support from these considerations. To speak of world economies and cosmopolitanism in this connection is as unmeaning as to rely on the self-sufficiency of individualism. For the convenience of detailed study we may divide our discipline into pure economy, individual or private economy, state economy national economy and world economy. But the economy of the most vital importance in the world as it is politically constituted to-day, is national economy. The doctrines of economic science are expected to cover all these branches or phases, and it is now generally agreed that there is no world economics comparable to national economics. We hear now-a-days people speaking (and acting) in terms of nationality and empire in economic affairs; and empire products, imperial markets, imperial preference and inter-imperial migration, are concerned with political policies actually worked out. There is indeed the risk of an economic scientist turning out a party-politician and of his being a bad politician and a worse economist. But this description carries condemnation on its very face. If economists are not to give expert advice, what do they exist for and what is the meaning in our insisting that their co-operation should be sought by Government in investigating and solving social problems? Western nations recognize the value of the services of their economic experts.

INDIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT.

Now, what has been the trend of economic thought and practice in India during the last few years? It will be found, on a little reflection, that the movement, though slow, has been, consciously or unconsciously, along the lines sketched above. Ideas and policies in this country, were at first under the powerful influence of English orthodox opinion represented by Ricardo, Mill and Fawcet; but Indian thinkers soon broke loose from its grasp, and the revolt is best illustrated by Ranade's masterly exposition of Indian Political Economy. The lead has proved effective. Government in India has, for years, recognized its function of correcting the disturbed balance of social forces by legislating to protect the rayot against the sawkar, the agricultural against the non-agricultural classes, the tenants against the landlords and the workers against their employers. But is hesitated to pursue the same policy in relation to the forces of disturbance coming from outside. Max Weber has said that economic organization is fundamentally rooted in politics, and must, in the last resort, be explained through it. J. M. Keynes showed how the British Government and Parliament brought depression on British export industries by their exchange policy of artificially restoring the normal rate in the middle of 1925; and a similar complaint has been made against Government in this country also, with regard to the exchange ratio. During the last few years, at least four important public inquiries have taken place in India in relation to questions of great importance, and certain changes which have resulted from them, may be attributed, in no small measure, to the political influence of the Indian Legislature. The Fiscal Commission recommended the adoption of a policy of protection and the abolition of the cotton excise duties, and Government accepted a radical alteration in its traditional economic policy. As an outcome of another enquiry, the principle of direct Government management of State railways had to be adopted, though it had been declared to be uneconomic. The Currency Commission condemned the gold exchange standard as utterly unsuited to the peculiar conditions of India though it failed to give sufficient weight to such considerations on the vital question of gold currency and the exchange ratio. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has made one very striking observation which goes to the very heart of the matter we are dealing with here. Declaring that the most important factor [illegible] outlook of the peasant himself and that the success of all measures designed for the advancement of agriculture must depend upon the creation of conditions favourable to progress, the Commission maintains:—"The demand for a better life can, in our opinion, be stimulated only by a deliberate and concerted effort to improve the general conditions of the country side, and we have no hesitation in affirming that the responsibility for initiating the steps required to effect this improvement rests with Government." It proceeds to state that the failure to grasp the full significance of this proposition explains the absence of any co-ordinated effort to effect the required change in the surroundings and the psychology of the peasant without which there can be no hope of substantially raising his standard of living.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

This frank and emphatic statement of the Royal Commission furnishes the key to a correct understanding of the larger problems of Indian Economics—a terminology which, by the way, is still found perplexing by some thinkers in this country—and apart from their narrow aspect of immediate political expediency, controversies in connection with such questions as those of the Reserve Bank, reservation of coastal trade, purchase of Government stores, railway rates and the investment of foreign capital in India, are not likely to be intelligible in their economic bearings without its help. We have long played hide and seek with our problems. Consider again the condition of the Indian peasantry. The revenue authorities study it from the restricted point of view of taxation and rent, and Ricardo's theory of rent is used or misused in the process. The Irrigation department must be run on a commercial basis and is concerned with its income from water rates to be charged to the cultivator. The Forest department has its own rules to enforce on the peasantry, surely in the best interest of the nation's valuable property. The Agricultural department wants the rayot to adopt improved methods, and co-operators urge him to join their movement, both with the idea of increasing his income, a good slice of which is, however, taken away by the Indian Finance Member through his exchange policy. The Government and the Legislature propose to consolidate his holdings and prevent fragmentation. The local Board wishes him to pay higher rates to be able to enjoy greater amenities of life and Government cannot do without more money coming from the same source. The advocates of Khaddar preach to him the virtues of the Charkha. And the sawkar is all the while there watching the whole game with interest and curiosity. The problem is thus handled piecemeal, the friends of the rayot play at cross purposes and nobody knows exactly how the agricultural industry and the peasant stand economically. It is hardly realized that no amount of research on crops, fertilizers and pure seed—things valuable in themselves—will improve the condition of the peasantry until we study the rayot as a whole as well as in parts. An intensive study of the different aspects of his life and activities is indeed indispensable, and much work has still to be done in this direction. We, in this Conference, have been doing our bit and discussing such problems, e.g., marketing and land tenures, and much more needs to be done throughout the country along the same lines. But we must also see things in their proper perspective. The social, the organic, the national point of view must never be lost sight of in all such questions.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

It will be superfluous to state that in our teaching and study the foundations of general economic theory must be laid strong and deep, and a weak grasp of it is responsible for much of the inefficiency and futility of Indian education. We have a rich store of literature to draw upon for this purpose, and it has to be fully utilized. Detailed investigation and research into all branches of social life is the great need of the hour in India, and our ignorance in this regard is colossal. Collection able us to apply, illustrate and modify of facts and their interpretation will economic theory where necessary and even to reconstruct it. And then comes the scrutiny of measures of reform proposed and the formulation of policies for the guidance of Government and public. As we cannot neglect the first, we must not right shy of the last. It should not be forgotten that economics has been, from its birth, a theoretical and a practical science and that while inspired by prevalent forms of philosophy, it has had its eye on and not lost touch with reality of life. Recent tendency of thought makes this quite clear, and text-books on economics pay special attention to economic policy, devoting separate chapters or volumes to the discussion of practical economics. The problems to be handled are too numerous to mention here, covering as they do, the whole of India's social and economic life. In studying and expressing opinions on them, the economist has to do his work patiently, scientifically and fearlessly in view of the country's history, its social structure, its philosophy, its political condition and its needs of meaterial development, leaving it to the statesman and the politician to use the lever of authority to carry through measures of national benefit. These are the lines we have to follow in this country, and that is the purpose and the province of Indian

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The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring-water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet, and Magnolia.

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Conquest over Living Death

Those suffering from LIVING DEATH resulting from those innumerable and inexpressible causes which are only best known to its UNHAPPY victims, can be completely cured by my "JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET" (Powder, Oil, Pills and Medicated Bandages) which within amazingly short time transforms a NOMINAL MAN into REAL MAN without pain or trouble; burning sensation or ulcer.

As to how this Divine Gift befell to my luck is a story too long to be detailed here, in short, it is a Gift FROM AN OLD AND MERCIFUL MAHATMAJI WHO FELT MERCY ON ME AND BESTOWED NEW LIFE, while my case had been proclaimed QUITE HOPELESS. Further suffice to say that these medicines within a very short time won so much popularity amongst the public that I had to start "The J.B.M. Pharmaceutical Works" to meet the increasing demand of the innumerable suffering brethren, although I am neither a Hakeem nor a Doctor but a Zamindar youth, only to serve the suffering millions the Factory of only this cure has been founded. GUARANTEE. With every Set despatched from the Works is enclosed GUARANTEE that:—

In case of no relief from the use of J. B. M. Set, the money will be refunded promptly and in full (2) If any one prove that these medicines are useless, Rs. 500 will be awarded. (3) If it is proved that these medicines (eatables) contain Mercury, Copper, or Lead or their Bhasmas, Rs. 100 will be awarded. (4) After the iomplete treatment, if some one will feel the least weakness, the medicines will be posted to him ABSOLUTELY FREE. (5) Before beginning the treatment get yourself weighed and photographed and after finishing it do the same again. I challenge that you will find the marked improvement in weight and complexion.

(1) ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, SURAT, 1928.—This is to certify that the J. B. M. Set Pharmaceutical Works of Kharar (Punjab) have been awarded GOLD MEDAL for the "Jari Booti Mardai Set" at the above Exhibition, dated the 18th day of April, 1928.

(2) ROBERT CHARLES ARANHA, Esquire, F.R.E.S., F.L.A.A., A.I.B, S.C., from Bombay writes, "I was suffering from severe NERVOUS BREAKDOWN with severe Headache and Constipation and also Toothache and Shaking of one of my teeth and having come across an advertisement in the "INDIAN DAILY MAIL," gave a trial to two 'Jari Booti Mardai Sets No. 3. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lost energy and other ailments noted above and found out the truth of the advertisement and I frankly state that it is what it is advertised and may safely be given a trial by those that require genuine Indian medicines. I had undergone Allopathic, Unani and Vedic treatments but all had failed to restore me to desired health.

(3) DR. E. A. KOTHARE, Esquire, L.C.P.S. (Bom.) writes:—"The remedies of Sex diseases discovered by S. H. Hussain, are worth trying at a very cheap rate of Rs. 5. Amongst my friends I have found success and I recommend the poor victims to try once and experience its own effects."

(4) DR. F. KHAN, Plague Officer (Rtd.) writes: "Your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set' was tried on a patient who had tried many treatments and thus having been disappointed, he was passing very pitiable life. I congratulate you for this Set which worked on him like a miracle. Indeed you are rendering excellent services to the public. Please send two Sets more for the money remitted.

PUBLIC OPINIONS

Kindly note that names and addresses have been omitted as they are kept QUITE CONFIDENTIAL. Out of more than 700 all of the similar type and all unsolicited only few are given below:—

(1) One gentleman writes: "I have the pleasure to inform you that now I am in sound health and am free Sex diseases. 'Jari Booti Mardai Set' is best for loss of vital powers. I will try my best to advise my friends to purchase 'Jari Booti Mardai Set, if they are suffering from any Sex diseases.

(2) Another gentleman writes: "I was much pleased to welcome your V. P.P. of one Set, which I am using per your directions, I find out that my body is becoming stronger and stronger. I am very thankful for your MARVELLOUS INVENTION. I am not boasting in very wide manner but my friends look at my face for the last four or five days, they say of great change in my health, therefore one of them demanded one Set, so I beg you to send one Set per V.P.P. as you forwarded for me before.

(3) Another gentleman writes: "I have found much benefit from the Set. Each and every advise of yours is fit to be believed. God live you long! Amin!

(4) Another gentleman writes: "I am very glad to inform you that I am better than before. I must confess that your medicines have done me good to improve my condition more better. I require one Set more, which kindly send at your earliest.

(5) I am thoroughly convinced because many of my friends have osed your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set and all are satisfied, for myself I want to use, it kindly send per V.P.P.

(6) Another gentleman writes: "I used your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set,' your advertisement is not like others coming in newspapers BUT IT IS REAL AND BENEFICIAL.

(7) Another gentleman writes: "I used your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set', I found that my WEIGHT INCREASED to 120 pounds while it was 116 pounds before beginning the treatment and body has become very strong and there is no weakness in it.

(8) Another gentleman writes: "I am very glad to let you know that your proficiency has covered me under deep debt of love and gratitude. I hear your praises from every body that you prepare medicines best in the world. Please send the medicines again by V. P.P.

(9) As I have heard from a friend of mine WHO GOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED by using your medicines—'Jari Booti Mardai Set' and got VICTORY from it so I request you to kindly send one Set by V.P.P.

(10) Another gentleman writes: "I have to inform you that I have used your 'Jari Booti Mardai Set' No. 3. IT HAS CURED MY ALL COMPLAINTS. VALUE:—Notwithstanding its so certain and so many virtues I have fixed the price of each J.B.M. Set No. 3 Rs. 5 plus Postal and Packing charges annas 8 by V.P.P. and 15 shillings for the foreign.

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London Forward 26-6.
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China Opening 2-7-5, Closing 2-7-5.
Ready 59-6.
Magsor Opening 59, Highest 59-2, Lowest 58-15, 6 p.m. 59.
Poash Opening 59-6, Highest 59-8, Lowest 59-5, 6 p.m. 59-6.
Tejimandi 0-9-0.
Magh Opening 59-10, Highest 59-12, Lowest 59-9, 6 p.m. 59-10.
Tejimandi 0-15-6.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Ready 21-4-9.
Poash 21-5-3.
Magh 21-5-6.
National City 21-7-6.
N. Manordass 21-6-6.
N. Motilal 21-4-9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
,, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-3/8 p.c
Bank bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
,, ,, Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Jan. 42/7-1/2.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. 42/4-1/2.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.—
Shipment sellers January 45/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F, Calcutta.—
Jan./March per cwt. 12/6
July/Sept." per cwt. 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan./March, per cwt. 12/7-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan./March, per cwt. 12/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—
Sellers 8-5/8d.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 3.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-5/16
Forward	26-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.63
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.10
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Shipment nominal Dec./Jan. £19:12:6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull paid Jan./Feb. £15:6:3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. £18:17:6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Feb./Apl. 28.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers May/Aug. 28/3-3/4.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

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HURRICANE AND TIDAL WAVE HAVOC

56 KILLED: SCORES INJURED

STEAMER SINKS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Tokio.—56 persons have been killed and scores injured by a hurricane and tidal waves which have destroyed hundreds of houses in coastal villages in the Niigata Prefecture. The steamer "Toyoto Maru" has sunk. 31 crew were either drowned or frozen to death.—Reuter.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT

RUMOURED APPOINTMENT IN BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Speculation in the City regarding Sir Basil Blackett's future continues. Enquiries have failed to elicit official confirmation of the newspaper statement that Sir Basil Blackett has been appointed to a post in the Bank of England in connection with the latter's increased international activities, but big City houses think it most likely that he has accepted some official appointment in the Bank.—Reuter.

EXCURSIONS ON NEJD FRONTIER

MOVEMENTS OFWAHABI TRIBMEN CAUSE UNEASINESS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Baghdad.—There have been further alrams and excursions on the Nejd frontier where movements of the Wahabi tribesmen on the Iraq side of the Frontier are causing unoasiness. A special train left Baghdad, last night, with the troops of Iraq Army for Kerbala from where the force will march over a hundred miles into the western desert on patrol duty. —Reuter.

MIRACULOUS SPRING IN SPAIN

DISCOVERY OF A DOCTOR

A doctor who was interviewed by a representative of the "Sunday Referee," a onetime student of Cure, the French specialist who discovered radium, was told by a friend who has travelled extensively in Spain of the existence of certain springs in the mountain fastnesses of the Iberian peninsula which were known locally as "The Miraculous Springs" owing to their health-giving properties. The story, however, did not impress the specialist, but in order to satisfy his friend, he promised to pay a visit to that country.

As a result the physician visited Serra da Pena a small town high up among the mountains on the borders of Spain and Portugal and found that the inhabitants had a wonderful story to tell about the "miraculous" properties of the springs.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The doctor, although frankly sceptical, made investigations and found that the people who used the water for everyday use were entirely free from such diseases as cancer, rheumatism, and scrofula, etc. Another remarkable thing about this small mountain community was that there was not a single stout man among them; the people were strong, healthy and possessed of great physical resistance.

In seeking an explanation the doctor had samples of the water examined and analysed and found strong traces of adium.

"You can imagine how I felt wehn I made that remarkable discovery," continued the doctor in his narrative. "For forty years I have been searching for a preventative, if not a cure, for cancer, and here was a likely solution to the whole problem. Years ago I became convinced that somewhere Nature had secreted a natural stimulant, a stimulant that had no 'backlash' such as drugs have. It was not until soon after the War that I managed to make a solution of radium—but it was very costly and expensive. Only people possessed of wealth could possibly afford it.

"I gave the radium solution in small quantities. I discovered the mistake of the majority of medical men who administer radium. The dose was far too strong.

MODERATION.

"The most important law of life is moderation. The result of a strong dose of radium was burns. That is why one hears of so many "radium burns." Burning causes irritation and in cancer that is the one thing to be avoided. Instead of effecting a cure, a strong dose of radium causes irritation—it helps cancer.

"Now this radium water has, for countless generations, helped the dwellers of the valley of Serra da Pena. The 'natural stimulant' has been found. This water has made the bodies of the inhabitants of that valley function properly. It acts as a catalytic.

"As soon as I had become aware of the radium properties of the water I took gallons of it home with me, and I am now using it with all my medicines. I have had simply marvellous results.

"The world does not realise what a tremendous asset to health radium is. In

Twice As Much KUTNOW'S POWDER For The Same Money

The world-wide success of Kutnow's Powder has lowered the manufacturing cost. Its users now have the benefit of the new size bottle containing twice the quantity without any increase of price and with the same high quality guaranteed.

Kutnow's Powder (which is a valuable medicine and not simply a cooling effervescent salt) has the identical virtues of the famous medicinal springs at Carlsbad in Europe. It acts directly on the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and expels uric acid from the system.

The medical profession throughout the world has for 35 years recognised the unique therapeutic properties of Kutnow's Powder. Guaranteed free from sugar. Kutnow's Powder is also a valuable aid in the treatment of gout and diabetes. It gives you a valuable Spa treatment close at hand.

Ask your dealer for Kutnow's Powder in the new double-size bottle, price Rs. 2-8.

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HAPPINESS—KEY TO EFFICIENCY

LIGHT ON MISFITS IN INDUSTRY

The science of psychology in relation to business and general life is becoming a matter of increasing importance (writes a correspondent). The effect of colours on the mentality, especially of women, has been emphasised, and the special investigators of the Institute of Industrial Psychology, of which Lord Balfour is President, reveal some curious facts.

This body sends trained investigators all over the country to study "misfits" in industry. Happiness in one's work is found to be an absolutely vital factor in efficiency.

"Apparent incapacity" said an expert investigator to a "Daily News" reporter, "is often found to be due to an improper environment rather than a personal defect.

BREAKAGES.

"In popular restaurants it has been found that breakages of china and glass are due not to carelessness, but to undue rush. In some cases changes in the disposition of the tables, the trays, and even the flowers have caused a marked improvement.

"Monotony is an enemy of efficiency, we have found, and the relieving of such by quite trifling variations has increased efficiency. We have found in relation to barrel-making plant that a reduction in the arm and body movements of the workers in one factory led to an actual increase in output.

"Sometimes unfavourable working conditions are prepetuated by tradition. Why for instance, should the bus driver sit at his work while the tram-driver has to stand? The only reason is that tradition

Rid Yourself of Uric Acid!

If your kidneys are weak, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is dangerous to neglect warnings such as backache, urinary disorder, bladder irregularities, rheumatic twinges, stiff, swollen joints, gravel or sediment in the urine, sciatica and lumbago pains, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

Your obvious course is to strengthen and tone the kidneys whilst there is time. Don't wait another day! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special kidney medicine that is famous for successfully relieving rheumatism and other serious results of kidney weakness. Thousands of grateful men and women vouch for Doan's Pills. Ask your neighbour.

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THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE

Rheumatism

Put away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemists and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limps will become normal again. You will have no further cause to complain of pains in your back or loins, scalding urine or sediment, for De Witt's Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys and bladder and thus, in addition to curing your Rheumatism, they benefit your health in many ways. Get a box to-day and prove this for yourself. They are equally suitable for men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds.

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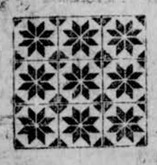

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTSOF MEDICAL DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

The results of the following medical degree examinations were declared on Friday:—

I FINAL M. B. B. S. (OLD RULES)

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAM. (Class 2)

B B Bharda, S P Divatia, G M Nadkarni, V V Pawaskar, R C Tarapore, K G Das, R M Dastur, H B Desai, J P Gole, G A Kher, A H Mir, G S Paithankar, C G Rane, F C Saldanha, L M D'Avoine, I de L Mascarenhas, A J Shah,.

PASSED WHOLE EXAM. (Pass.)

V D Acharya, S K Chaubal, C M Dighe, K D Jaeel, R D Pai, T B Pathak, S M Rafi V B Waikar, M U Badmeera, J S Contractor, G R Dushaputra, H V Kathavate. N B Kelkar, N H Merchant, S S Mhalas, B J Parulkar, T S Patankar, *H B Patil, G B Pawar, N J Thakar, D H Udhnawala. *B N Vakil, V G Dabholkar. R M Parikh, B B Vaidya, K D Chhatre, H A Desai, VR Kaparekar, G Pinto, S De S Thomas, G R Vaishampayan, R Vankina, S V Chinchanikar, J P Chothia, A V Mazumdar, *M A A Lobo, *P B Mathias.

PASSED IN PART 1 AND IN TWO SUBJECTS OF PART 2:

S N Deodhar; P F D'Souza; J F Guerra; G S Nagarkar; S S Savant.

PASSED IN PART 2 AND IN 3 SUBJECTS OF PART 1:

C G Jani, G G Ranjit; R C Swaminarayan.

PASSED IN PART 1.

K K Bhave, Y B Dafle, C C Daru, S P Deshpande, J C C F J Faria, *A D Gupte, P P Hazari, B B Kattimani, Y G Khandekar, S B Lele, J J Masani, S R Nair, H N Randeria, M U Shaikh, E Shellim, B M Sheth, N C Vaswani,

PASSED IN PART 2.

J M Bharucha, N C Desai, A G Deshpande, E S Fennell, H G Godbole, R N Mehta, B D Patankar, S B Patwardhan, F S Pavri, J C Shah, R X Do Rego, R D Kanani, R G Mehta, H V Upadhye,

(*Girl candidates.)

II. FINAL M. B. B. S. EXAM

(NEW RULES).

CLASS II.

B. V. Aroskar, G. A. Bhagwat, D. R. Bharucha, K. C. Batliwala, R. N. Chafekar, R. P. Dalal, A. N. De Quadros, S. G. Desai, G. K. Gokhale, T. N. Jalundhwala, K. S. Jayakar, **P. Kapileshwarker**, S. S. Kudalkar, J. N. Mehta, N. V. Patel, V. P. Patel, M. V. Patwardhan, B. N. Ranade, **I. B. Senjit.**

PASS.

S. M. Joshi.

AWARDS.

The Charles Morehead Prize and the J. C. Lisboa, Gold Medal.—To G. K. Gokhale.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize.—To A. N. De Quadros.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal.—To R. N. Chafekar.

—:o:—

THE NEW STERLING LOAN

SUMMARY OF PROSPECTUS

The summary of the prospectus of Government of India 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan 1958-68 is as under:—

The issue is of £16,000,000. The price of issue £91 per cent payable as follows:—On application £ 5 per cent on Thursday the 17th January 1929 £ 21 per cent on Friday the 8th February 1929 £ 35 per cent on Thursday the 28th February 1929 £ 30 per cent total £ 91 per cent. The issue may be held in the form either of Stock or of Stock Certificates to bearer at option of subscriber. The issue is made under the provisons of the East India Loans Act the entire proceeds will be utilised to provide funds for Sterling Capital expenditure on Railways in India for purchase of Burma Railways and to repay £3,000,000 India Bills which mature on the 28th February 1929. If not previously redeemed Stock will be repaid at par on the 1st June 1968 but the Secretary of State for India reserves to himself the right on giving 3 calendar months notice in London Gazette to redeem Loan at par on or on any half yearly interest date after the 1st June 1958. Stock will be convertible on and after the 2nd May 1929 into Stock Certificates to bearer (in denominations of £50 £100 £500 and £1000) with coupons ttached for the interest payable half-yearly and Stock Certificates are convertible into Stock without payment of any fee. Stock is transferable in any sums which are multiples of one penny. Transfers and Stocks Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty. Interest at the rate of £4—10s per cent per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st June and the 1st December, the first payment of £1—8s. (one pound eight shillings) per cent will be made on the 1st June 1929. Applications must be accompanied by a deposit of £ 5 per cent: applications may be for the whole or any part of issue in multiples of £ 50. No allotment will be made for a less amount than £ 50. Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £4 per cent per annum in the case of full payments made before 17th January 1929. Discount will only be allowed from the latter date. Default in payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and allotment to cancelation. A commission of five shillings per £100 will be paid to Bankers and Stock Brokers on allotment made in respect of applications bearing their stamp. The Stock will be transferable as India 4 1|2 per cent Stocks 1958-68 (B) until May 2nd 1929 when it will be amalgamated with the existing India 4 1|2 per cent Stock 1958-68. The list will be closed on or before Saturday the 5th January

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GENERAL BOOTH INFORMED OF HIGH COUNCIL MEETING

NEWS PROVES A GREAT SHOCK

LONDON, Jan. 4.

An official announcement from the Salvation Army Headquarters states: Doctors considered that General Booth was now strong enough to be informed of the Convocation of the High Council without over-grave risk and Mrs. Booth and their eldest daughter Commissioner Catherine informed the General of it, though entering as little as possible into details. The General realised the grave import of the action and remarked: "I loved the Army and have done my best for 'our people.'' Later, he added: "Whatever others may think about the Government of the Army, they must feel that this is rather rough on me."

A GREAT SHOCK.

The announcement concludes: Naturally the news was a great shock to the General. He passed a somewhat restless night, although the general condition remains hopeful.—Reuter.

GENERAL BOOTH'S HEALTH IMPROVING

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Some concern has been expressed at General Booth's condition since the bulletins regarding his health were discontinued. An official of the Salvation Army stated, to-day, that the General's health was improving. Bulletins had been discontinued since the doctors definitely declared him to be out of danger. Medical certificates regarding his health would be available at a meeting of the High Council.—Reuter.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Thursday the 3rd inst. tenders to the amount of £920,000 at 1-s. 6 1|16-d. were received and allotted in full, £1.000.-000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 9th January 1929 on usual conditions.

A public meeting of Bombay Muslims and 35 leading representative Muslim organisations has strongly condemned the aggression of Jews of Palestine as "greatly subservient to Muslim interest and re-

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Manufacturers and Businessmen

Wishing to extend their business in Punjab and Delhi Provinces are invited to consult.

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QUEEN'S ROAD TRAGEDY

—:o:—

NEGLIGENT DRIVING PROVED

JURY'S VERDICT

The Coroner concluded on Friday the inquest touching the death of Kekobad Dadabhoy Khambatta (28), who met with a fatal motor accident near Churchgate Station, on Queen's Road, on the 7th December last, at 5-30 p.m. by a motor-car driven by Mr. Pearse of the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, led the evidence, while Mr. R. D. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the family of the deceased. Mr. Blair, Solicitor, represented the suspect.

Mr. Jeffrey Plackett, Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway giving evidence on behalf of the suspect Mr. Pearse, said that he was seated in the car of Mr. Pearse on the evening of the accident. When the car came into contact with the deceased his attention was not on the road as he was reading the new Time Table of B. B. and C. I. Railway.

To Mr. Blair, witness said he drove with the suspect very often. He knew Mr. Blair to be a good driver. At the time of the accident his attention was not on the road. After the accident the car did not reverse nor did it strike with the railing or the parapet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said he did not point out the scene of the accident to the policeman after the accident as the police made their own observations. His attention was not on the road as he was reading the time-table. He was not also sure whether Mr. Pearse blew the horn. In his opinion the deceased must have been struck by the radiator.

After counsel had addressed the jury, the Coroner, in summing up explained the jury the evidence and the jury after about five minutes' absence returned the following verdict:

"That the death was due to shock and haemorrhage from rupture of the spleen and fracture of the ribs. We are of opinion that the deceased was knocked down and run over at Queen's Road by car No. 859-Y which Mr. James Ironside Pearse was driving in a negligent manner."

N. S. D. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah Minister for Local Self-Government, visited the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji's Industrial Home for the Blind (House No. 151, 3rd. Khumbharwada Lane, North Brooke Street) lately. Sir G. H. Hidayatullah was very much pleased and impressed and donated Rs. 50| towards the funds of the Home and some cash for sweets to the inmates. A copy of Sir Gulam Hussein's remarks in the visitors book is given below:—

"Visited the Industrial Home for the Blind and was pleased to find our less favoured brethren quite comfortable and well looked after. I was very much impressed with the work of the Blind boys. The institution is doing excellent work and deserves every encouragement. The way in which it is managed reflects credit on all concerned. The sore need of the institution is a better building in a better locality and I trust the generous people of Bombay will soon supply".

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A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S **OWN** and **QUITE UNIQUE.**

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No advice can be given to anyone without consultation and examination.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation. (Advt.)

KING'S ILLNESS

AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW

A HOPEFUL FEATURE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A bulletin issued at eight, to-night, says that the King had a fair day. There is no change to report in His Majesty's condition. The bulletin is signed by Sir Stanley Hewett, Sir Hugh Rigby and Lord Dawson.

REVIEW OF KING'S ILLNESS.

An authoritative review of the King's illness published by the "Lancet" and the "British-Medical Journal" concludes with a statement that the King's exhaustion is as much due to the weariness of mind as of body. Though there is an increasing sense of burden of his illness the will of the King to live is there. Owing to exhaustion, the course of his recovery must be long and at present anxious. Nonetheles improvement and progress are occurring slowly, but surely enough, to justify the hope that the King will be restored to his people".

THE DIAGNOSIS.

The review emphasises that the King's illness is not pleuro-pneumonia but rather streptococcal septicaemia which, fortunately, is localised at the base of the right lung as empyema forming between the base of the lung and diaphragm. In the second phase of the illness the clinical picture was that of severe toxaemia and now the picture is that of an aftermath of severe general infection. The empyema would is now clean, and is steadily diminishing in size. The discharge from the pleural cavity is small in amount and the streptococcus grown from pus (which is identical with that originally found in blood) is diminishing in poteney. Eusol has been an effective local application. There has been no opportunity to use Dakins solution because the necessity to use any such local application has passed. On the other hand, there is disinclination to take food, the dryness of the tongue, low blood-pressure, weakness, and wasting, and notably, exhaustion which, though slowly improving, must long be the anxious problem.

QUESTION OF NOURISHMENT

While the exhaustion is pronounced, the margin of the reserve power must be narrow, and small set-backs which are inevitable at this stage, have a correspondingly severer effect, but it is important that the public should not interpret such set-backs, or reports of "no change" as relapses. "During each week, there will be ups and downs, and progress consists in slow and increasing predominance of ups over downs". With regard to the difficulties of nourishment there is disinclination towards most foods and dislike for many, and the weakness necessitates nourishment being given by nurse with a feeder. The adequacy of nutriment is now being secured, though not without difficulty. The blood pressure is too low and the calcium content of blood has lately considerably decreased. The administration of calcium, parathyroid extract and strychnin have apparently been beneficial. The same is true of the ray therapy treatment which is being continued. The question of the transfusion of blood was fully considered and put aside for the present as definitely undesirable. Moreover the red blood count is one of the most hopeful features for the count to-day is 4,300,000 compared with 2,900,000 during the early days of illness.

A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY.

The "Lancet" adds: "Though there is increasing reason to think that the preservation of the King's life during these many weeks will not have been in vain, a more definite and settled improvement is unfortunately needed before our anxiety can be replaced with confidende".—Reuter.

ADVANCE CHEMBUR

—:o:—

ERECTION OF A MONASTERY

The Editor of "The Property Market" writes:—

"This charming Suburb (Chembur)—I use the adjective knowingly for there is no district within 20 miles of Bombay that can compare with it for natural beauty—is at last coming into its own. Handicapped by a very kucha railway service with not even a platform to alight upon, and with a hazardous climb down on to the rails at Kurla, and the crossing of several railway tracks to reach the platform for Bombay trains, this Cinderella of the suburbs has found no favour in the eyes of the would-be suburban dweller. Little wonder. The society formed by that enthusiastic and indefatigable developer of the suburbs Mr. F. A. C. Rebello has I learn sold all its plots and already several bungalows have been built within a short distance of Chembur station. Many more will follow and also a school, a church and other amenities.

WADHAVLI TO FOLLOW.

Less than ½ mile away and close to the junction of the little railway running from Wadhavli to Kurla another scheme has been started and promises well. A monastery is going to be built on a site of about seven acres and some twenty acres adjoining is to be divided up into plots of about 1,500 yards each. This looks like the commencement of a thriving residential colony and the man who wants a decent sized compound where he can keep poultry will no doubt snap up these plots. Certainly Roman Catholic Christians will flock to this area in increasing numbers as time goes on, and they will be able to buy land at substantially less cost than in the less favoured suburbs of West Salsette. I say "less favoured" because although the sea is near at hand the physical beauty of Khar, Santa Cruz and the neighbourhood is about on a par with the palm of one's hand.

THREE HOURS TO WAIT.

Added to the other drawbacks faced by would-be residents of Chembur is the fact that there is a gap of some three hours in the morning service. Anyone arriving at Kurla in time to miss the 10.10 train has the joy of waiting until 1.40 for a train to Chembur or Mankhard, or of facing the obvious alternative of walking it. Of course on this little branch line there is no pukka signal service—the same train runs to and fro—and there is the trouble of the municipal kuchra train which travels over this line. Even considering all these things the traffic staff at Bori Bunder could surely solve the problem by giving at least one train between 10.10 and 1.40 'G.I.P. Railway advisory Committee please note.' "

HAS MISSING PRINCE CROSSED FRONTIER?

"C AND M. G." ON GRAVITY OF SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Sardar Abdul Qadir Effendi, brother of the missing Afghan Prince Sirdar Muhammad Omar Khan informs the "Civil and Military Gazette" that though he has no definite news of his brother he is convinced that the missing man has already crossed the Frontier presumably in disguise.

"GAZETTE'S" CRITICISM.

The "Gazette" editorially replies to the criticism of the Afghan Legation in London that news concerning Afghanistan in British press emanating from Lahore is ridiculous. The paper writes' it will not help King Amanullah to ignore the facts, and they are, that the country was in a grave state of unrest and the administration in danger. Evacuation of all foreign women and children, even Russians, Persians and Turks, would never have taken place if the situation had given as little cause for uneasiness as the Afghan Legation and Consular authorities would have the world believe.—A. P.

"THE PRINCE AN UNASSUMING MAN"

T ASPIRING FOR THRONE?

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

No further news is available here regarding the disappearance of the Afghan Prince. His disappearance came to the knowledge of the authorities on the 29th December, and the Government of India being informed of it immediately ordered all the Frontier posts to keep the strictest look-out. Rewards have been offered for his detention.

His brother Sardar Sarawar Khan who resides here is reported to have told a local reporter indignantly when asked for news of his brother: "An Afghan will never betray an Afghan to a foreigner". He added that Prince Omar felt humilliated by the restrictions on his movements and he was not surprised he had attempted to escape: "Various suggestions are being made that the missing Prince is aiming at the Afghan Throne, but people who know him here will tell you that he is a quiet, unassuming man, and quite unfitted to be a leader of men. My idea is that the Prince is being made a catspaw by some designing persons, and he will soon see the mistake he has made in leaving a comfortable and secure home."—A. P.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily), writes:—

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35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."
3550. E. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."
35510. Mrs. E. H. of Atherton, Nr. Manchester, writes: "Have been a sufferer for several years with spasms, stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."
35507. F. W. D. N., a London 'Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with hemorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite's and they started to ease me, and I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London 'bus driver, and have not known how to sit on a 'bus at times. I think Yeast Vite's are splendid."

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THE PRINCES AND THE PEOPLE

PROF RUSH BROOK WILLIAM'S REPLY TO PROF. ABHYANKAR.

Prof. Rushbrook Williams writes in the "Manchester Guardian."

I fear that Mr. Abhyankar misunderstands me. I have no grievance against the urban intelligentsia; nor am I surprised that they desire a political influence within the Indian States somewhat more proportionate to their own conception of their abilities than that which is at present available to them. I do not admit, however, that they are the only class to be considered; nor do I join with Mr. Abhyankar in condemning the traditional policy of the States because it gives a larger prominence to other elements in a population which is predominantly rural and agricultural.

REAL TROUBLE.

To be frank, the real trouble seems to me to lie in the fact that the population of the Indian States do not at present consider that Mr. Abhyankar and his friends are entitled to speak for them. I cannot acquit Mr. Abhyankar of a certain intention of confusing the issue in this respect. In writing for English readers he should in all fairness point out that there are in India other system of representation than those known to Western democracy. The village panchayat is truly representative of the village; the heads of the caste are truly representative of the caste-brethren. Yet the recording of votes plays no part in such selection. The religious sabhas which flourish in so many States are far more representative of popular feeling than many elected Legislatures in British India. But unfortunately Mr. Abhyankar dares not admit that a consultative body comprising heads of the village communities, heads of the caste communities, and office-bearers on the Sabhas, with a sprinkling of nobles, landholders, and officials, can be representative: for to do so would give away his whole case. He and his friends can only rise to power under a Western system of representation. Therefore, he sees no good in the Indian system. I sympathise with him, but do not share his views.

ELEMENTARY MISTAKES.

His letter is so full of elementary mistakes of fact that it is plainly written without reference-books, while his figures are pure guesswork. There are only 445 States in India which are officially recognised. Of these, 108 are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, and 88 out of the 108 are represented by the Standing Committee. Of the remainder, the Standing Committee has been authorized to speak for just 200. His figures about advisory councils are still more wild. As it happens, I am just examining the returns of a group of 58 States, large and small. Of these 58, no fewer than 38 have advisory councils for legislative purposes. If Mr. Abhyankar is interested in Patiala, I will give him full information. The form of his questions shows that he knows little about conditions in any States save, perhaps, those of the Bombay Presidency.

HIS "RASHNESS."

I do not agree with Mr. Abhyankar's opinion "that the princes are enjoying the protection of the British bayonets behind their thrones." No ruler, let me repeat, can rest secure unless he rests upon the loyalty and affection of his people. Recent history plainly shows that British intervention becomes necessary only if and when the people are alienated from the ruler. Mr. Abhyankar confuses causes and effect. To say that the States are earthly paradises would be absured; and I have no intention of emulating Mr. Abhyankar's errors by imitating his rashness. Quite probably I have access to information where he has to rely upon hearsay. For example, it is untrue to say that "the people are not at all associated in any form or at any stage with the administration of the States." "The people" are not only associated, but nothing vitally affecting them can be done unless they are agreed. They can at any time make the life of their ruler intolerable. Look at the recent case of Miraj. What a perfect example of "direct action"! If Mr. Abhyankar differs from this opinion, it can only be because he differs from me in what he regards as "the people." By "the people" I mean the nobles, the landlords, the cultivators and the tenant-farmers, besides the city fathers (who are mainly merchants) and the municipal voters. I do not mean Mr. Abhyankar, although I have no doubt that his advice would be very valuable.

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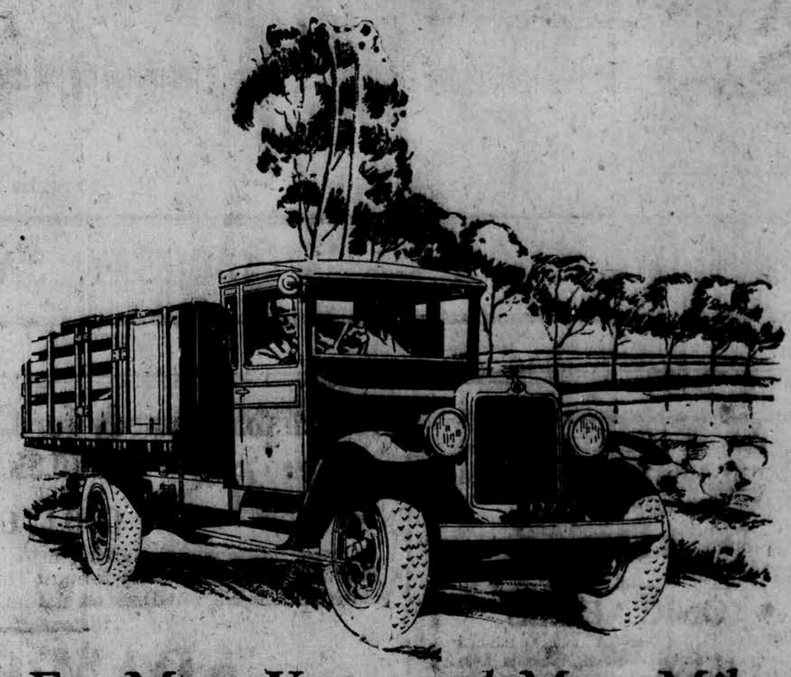

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ACTIVITIES OF "SATSANG."

Besides providing free medical relief to the poor, monetary aid is also given to agriculturists and artisans through the "Satsang Bank." Women are given instruction in spinning, knitting, midwifery, tailoring and other useful vocations. In fine "Satsang" is a model institution and a novel experiment in nation, building on modern lines. With a record of work which has received the approbation and appreciation of both officials and non-officials and of foreign visitors, with the very laudable object of service and with a lofty ambition of accomplish, the "Satsang" looks to the generous support of all classes of the public.

DESHBANDHU'S TRIBUTE.

Of the founder of the "Satsang," the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das wrote to Mahatma Gandhi in 1925: "I have learnt, from my Guru (spiritual guide), the value of truth in all our dealings. I want you to live with him for a few days at least. Your need is not the same as mine. But he has given me strength I did not possess before. I saw things clearly which I saw dimly before." And of its activities the Deshbandhu said: "I have personal knowledge of the Institution and they deserve public support. I hope the public will give them every possible help. I wish them every success."

Mahatma Gandhi after visiting the institution wrote in "Young India": "Of the surroundings of the Ashram I carried a very good impression."

"It gave me great pleasure," says Justice B. B. Ghose of the Calcutta High Court, "to see the young men have devoted themselves to what is purely missionary work for the improvement of the future generation in various ways."

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC HELP.

That such an institution should feel the pinch of want is, indeed, deplorable. From the nature of its activities and the commendations it has drawn forth, one can safely assert that the institution deserves public support and sympathy.

The authorities have deputed Mr. B. G. Dutta Roy, Asst. Secretary of "Satsang", to collect funds and he is now in Bombay. It is his intention to demonstrate by lantern lectures the activities of the institution; and it is to be fervently hoped that he will meet with generous response.

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A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,

Monthly two programmes of Indian Music take place in the Garden on behalf of the Municipality. My experience is that those selected for singing are not experts in the art. The majority is of those who are not professional singers. In many cases, the audience get tired when they have to wait a long time before the Piano & Tabla get in a time with the singers. Instead of getting the requisite enjoyment the taxpayers of the Municipality who visit the Garden indirectly waste their money as they are disappointed. It is therefore highly necessary that only the experienced singers should be selected with a view to meet all tastes alike.

On 30-12-28 the well known Radio Singer Sangit Ratna N.S.Patankar performed such a programme in the Victoria Gardens. This was really par excellence. He sang several songs of different varieties and held spell bound the 500 to 600 audience consisting of all sects and creeds, men and women alike. All seemed to be so very pleased that did not know and when the two hours passed away. It may be said without the least fear of contradiction, that Mr. Patankar broke all previous records that day by his most charming and delightful music.

It is therefore my duty, as one of the audience to suggest that only singers of the type of Sangit Ratna N. S. Patankar be in future be selected for the two programmes of the Indian Music for the benefit of the taxpayers.

Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

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